CEASE-FIRE PRESSURE MOUNTS IN UN

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Poland and India today called for an end to the Korean war, in the 13th day of general debate on the Korean uestion.

The Polish delegate, Marian Naszkowski, again urged support of the Soviet resolution and said he would reserve the right to speak on the Indian resolution.

India's V. K. Krishna Menon explained the proposals which his delegation had submitted Friday.

The U. S. delegation was reportedly working behind the scenes to line up a voting majority which the Polish delegate charged wolud shut the door to peaceful settlement.

It was believed that the efforts of Washington were concentrated on dispersing the Arab-Asian growing agreement in support of a cease-fire.

Pakistan and India are regarded as the spokesmen of this Arab-Asian bloc. Both delegations have submitted concrete proposals for ending the war.

President-elect Eisenhower fully backs the stand of the State Department and Pentagon in refusing to accept any compromise on the Prisoner-of-war issue in Korea. This was reported yesterday by Sen. Alexander Wiley after a conference with Eisenhower. Sen. Wiley is a member of the U. S. delegation to the UN.

Thirty-five delegations have already spoken in the general debate. Fifteen are co-sponsors of the 21-nation draft resolution which Washington introduced Oct. 24.

The position of a majority of the countries of Asia and the Middle East, as well as of a number of important Latin American countries such as Bolivia, Chile and Guatemala, is still undetermined, however. The final vote may therefore be close.

Naszkowski, the Polish delegate, declared that the Syngman Rhee clique had spilled the beans in the committee about the aggressive intentions of his regime.

He said Rhee's "American bosses" are also working on plans to extend the war. He quoted the French News agency, France-Presse, on Gen. Vandenberg's statement that the U.S. Air Force is able to bomb Manchuria. He

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Daily Worker

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BULLETIN

Members of the Furriers Joint Council and Joint Board began a torchlight vigil in front of the United Nations building last night, demanding an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Gurley Flynn Ordered Jailed On Motion of Myles Lane

By HARRY RAYMOND

U.S. Attorney Myles Lane, who was linked by the State Crime Commission last week to notorious gangster Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese, yesterday got the courageous working class leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn sentenced to 30 days in jail for contempt at the Foley Square Smith Act trial, as he sought strenuously to get off the hot spot by posing as an anti-Communist "hero."

Lane, who had been conspicuous by his absence during most of the trail of the 13 New York Communists, suddenly reappeared Tuesday, after the scandal broke around his name and that of his office in connection with the probe of crime linkups of government officials and judges. It became obvious almost from his entrance in the courtroom Tuesday that he was there to set the stage fot sending Miss Flynn to jail on the contempt charge so he could make the headlines as a "hero."

It was Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock who sentenced Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, defendant in the Smith Act trial to 30 days in jail. He found the veteran labor leader guilty on two counts of "contempt" when, as a defense witness, she refused to identify persons named by the prosecutor as Communists. Judge Dimock ordered her to begin serving her sentence when she concludes her testimony.

The contempt citations and the sentence were imposed only after U. S. attorney Myles J. Lane, recently linked before the State Crime Commission to underworld boss Thomas "Three Finger Brown" Luchese, asked the judge to declare her guilty.

Lane asked for the citation when Miss Flynn refused to tell assistant prosecutor David L. Marks if Clara Bodian had ever participated in meetings of the Communist Party's National Woman's Commission between 1947 and 1951. Miss Flynn had previously testified that Miss Bodian did not act as chairman of the New York State woman's commission nor was she a member of the national commission during the years mentioned.

"I can't answer that question," Miss Flynn declared, when Marks asked if Miss Bodian attended the national commission meetings.

"I direct you to answer the question," Judge Dimock said.

"I am sorry, but I can't answer the question," Miss Flynn told the judge.

The jury was excused and Lane asked that the defendant be cited for contempt.

"You are found guilty of contempt of court and you are remanded for not more than 30 days or until you purge yourself," the judge said.

Later, when Miss Flynn refused to identify Lou Diskin as chairman of a party commission, she was cited the second time for "contempt" and sentenced to 30 days. The judge said the sentences would run concurrently.

STAYS EXECUTION

Judge Dimock stayed execution of the sentence until Miss Flynn concludes her testimony, at the request of defense attorney John T. McTernan.

In refusing to answer the questions, Miss Flynn evoked her Constitutional privilege "not to debase or degrade herself." At the present time, she said, in a "hysterical climate," and persons named by her as Communists would be "harassed by the FBI, lose their jobs and face prosecution under the Smith Act."

"Every tradition of my family, the Irish people and the labor movement from which I come is against being a stoolpigeon," Miss Flynn told the court.

Miss Flynn, acting as her own counsel, opened the defense argument against the prosecutor's plan to have her name persons as Communists. She stated it was part of a "strange pattern" developed in earlier Smith Act prosecutions. It was designed, she said, "primarily to keep Communist witnesses from testifying unless they act as informers to name names."

"I feel very strongly, and I have no desire to be in contempt of

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

this court," she argued, "but to furnish lists of names seems irrelevant . . . morally repugnant to the traditions of the labor movement."

She explained that if she named a worker in industry as a Communist "I guarantee you he would lose his job."

"He would be followed by the

(Continued on Page 6)

Chief Israel Rabbis Ask Clemency for Rosenbergs

JERUSALEM, Israel, Nov. 19—Twenty religious leaders, including Israel's most prominent rabbis, joined here in an appeal to President Truman yesterday to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Their petition flatly disputes the alleged guilt of the Jewish-American couple, doomed to die on the charge of giving the "secret" of the a-bomb to Russia.

Among the Israeli leaders urging clemency were representatives of the Mizrachi and Agudat Israel, the two major religious parties in Israel, and officials of the Chief Rabbinate, highest body of Israel Jewry.

Their petition to President Truman declared in part:

"We can hardly imagine that Jews anywhere in the world and especially in a glorious country like the United States should act against the interests of the state. At least we are not aware of such an instance in the long history of the Jewish people.

"Similarly, we are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses alleged in this case in time of peace."

The Israeli religious leaders urged Truman to spare the Rosenbergs as an act of humanity, and pointed out that even if the young father and mother were considered guilty they could not commit illegal acts while in prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—A "chain reaction" to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from legal murder was in motion today, spurred by 600 Bay Area citizens and churchmen.

The big push for executive clemency was launched at an emergency mass meeting.

Immediate objective, urged by distinguished speakers, was a flood of telegrams, letters, resolutions to President Truman asking that he commute the savage death sentence imposed on the New York couple, parents of two small children.

Many wrote letters to the President at the meeting. Close to $1,000 was contributed to help in the campaign which includes sponsorship of newspaper advertisements in the Bay Area telling the story of the Rosenberg frame-up.

The tone of the meeting was set by Rev. D. D. Dews, minister of St. John's New Baptist church of San Francisco and a Negro leader, who delivered an impassioned speech in behalf of peace and human rights.

Another appeal for clemency by screen actress Gale Sondergaard, blacklisted by the un-Americans, presented a dramatic reading on the theme of great injustices of the past, in which governments took

(Continued on Page 6)

Jobless, He Writes, But He Can't Be Worker-less

During the past year, we have been receiving a $5 weekly contribution from a couple of readers who have signed themselves "Two Hungarian Brothers." Yesterday, we received a letter from one of them, who sends $20 to our $50,000 fund appeal, the second $20 in this drive, and the following letter:

"Throughout the year, I never missed sending my contribution. Now I am jobless, but as I don't want to be Worker-less, I enclose $20. When my spirits are low, I can raise them like magic. All I do is think of Johnny Gates, Gurley Flynn, Tinsley, John Pittman, George Morris, Rob Hall and a long list of other great patriots. We are many, 'they' are few."

His $20, and numerous contributions from groups and individuals all over the country brought us in $804 yesterday. This is short of the $1,200 we need daily, and we face trouble if the next few days do not make it up.

We are just $2,872 short of the half-way mark in our $50,000 campaign. We need to hit that midpoint by Friday. We think we can do it. Let your contribution be the one to take us to that $25,000 by Friday.

Because we need this money now, our office will be open tomorrow (Friday) until 7:30 p.m.

We're close to Thanksgiving, and so we have received thanks in the form of a $5 bill from a civil service worker, his second contribution, "for the best paper in the U. S."

Received Yesterday
$804
Total Thus Far
$22,128.10

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

A New York "friend" sends $5, his third instalment, and pledges $5 every week until the goal of $50,000 is reached. With many such friends, we won't miss.

There is $15 from Charleston, W. Va., readers; $25 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, which has been sending them in steadily; $12 from the St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee which, despite the need for progressives to raise huge bail and a defense fund for five Smith Act victims, has thus far turned in some $100 in the campaign; and the Illinois Committtee sends $77 more.

A Bronx hackdriver turned in $10 which he insisted be credited to the "unsung heroes" of the paper, the circulation department.

A group of members of the Fur Workers Joint Council turned in $39 through our publisher, Joe Dermer, himself a fur worker.

(Continued on Page 2)

Washington Post Warns Eisenhower Not to Enlarge the Korean War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—In a featured editorial today, the Washington Post vioced concern at the possibility that the Eisenhower Administration will enlarge the Korean war, and urged instead that the Government "take a new look at the Far East—comprehensively and politically."

The Post, which supported Gen. Eisenhower for the Presidency, commented that "the air is full of rumors of a resort to a MacArthur policy of allout offensive."

These rumors, the Post editorial said, "are flatly contrary to the stand taken by Gen. Eisenhower when he spoke of getting as many Americans as possible out of the fighting on Korean soil. The general stressed a peace, not a war, policy in his election campaign."

Despite this interpretation of Eisenhower's election pledges, the Post editorial reveals a deep uneasiness.

Allies of the U. S. in the Korean venture are "justifiably nervous about teh Eisenhower trip to Korea," said the Post, "but only because they cannot make out whether his intent is to look into the political means of ending the war or to explore the war with the view of intensifying and thus of possibly enlarging it.

"If our leaders should focus on only a military 'solution' with the use of Chiang Kai-shek's troops, the outlook would be dim indeed. Not only would we be involving ourselves in the Chinese civil war, but we also would be seriously endangering two cardinal precepts in the conduct of the Korean campaign—that the conflict not be extended beyond Korea and that moral authority for what is done rest squarely on the United Nations. To flout these principles would be to carve out a short cut to continental war and perhaps a new world war. Our allies know that, even if we don't, and our prospect would be one of facing an expanded war alone."

260 TACOMANS SIGN CARDS TO EISENHOWER ASKING HE BRING GI'S BACK FROM KOREA

TACOMA, Nov. 19.—Enthusiastic Pierce County peace workers reported they got 250 "Eisenhower peace postcards" signed in just a few hours at busy intersections, and had orders for 500 more. They expect to have several thousand out before Saturday.

The cards, addressed to President-Elect Eisenhower, care of Columbia University, say:

"When you go to Korea you can stop the war in five minutes.

"Send all their boys back and bring our boys back. One American boy is dying every hour. Twenty American boys are wounded every hour. Thousands of American boys lie endlessly in prison camps, waiting, waiting. All because we insist on the political screening of enemy prisoners.

"No one in America cares what the politics of one single enemy prisoner is. Send them back, every last one of them, and bring our boys back, every last one of them."

People reach eagerly to sign the cards, circulators reported here.

A telegram calling on President-Elect Eisenhower to go to Korea 'and not come home until the shooting has stopped" was sent this week by the Pierce County Council of the Washington Pension Union.

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LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—"Ike you go to Korea . . . send our boys home."

With a slogan of that order as a rallying cry, the Independent Progressive Party today announced a renewed fight for "Peace in Korea now."

Plans for the intensified campaign were mapped at the monthly meeting of the IPP's county club council.

CIO BACKS AFL UNION IN COURT CASE ON PICKETING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (FP).—The CIO has filed a brief with the U. S. Supreme Court in a case involving the Montgomery Building & Construction Trades Council and the Alabama state courts.

Unless the Alabama courts are reversed, the CIO warned, unions throughout the country will become subject to strikebreaking injunctions issued by "uninformed state courts."

The brief was filed by the CIO as a "friend of the court" by general counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Attorney David E. Feller. The AFL appeal from a state court injunction, issued on request of the Ledbetter Erection Co. of Montgomery, was the case involved. The injunction prohibited picketing of a Montgomery building project by AFL construction workers on grounds that such picketing violated the Taft-Hartley law.

Goldberg and Feller argued that if the Alabama courts were upheld, state courts will be allowed to issue "such injunctions against alleged violations of the act without notice of hearing, that such ex parte orders under the practice of many states carry no automatic expiration date or requirement that a hearing be promptly held on a motion to dissolve, and that in the interim substantial rights to participate in concerted activities guaranteed by the act may be irreparably damaged."

Under ordinary procedure such a case would be brought before the NLRB, not a state court. If the NLRB found for the complaining company, its decision could be enforced through a federal court, not a state court.

In underscoring how a Supreme Court decision upholding the Alabama courts could hogtie labor, the CIO brief pointed out:

"Unfair labor practice charges can be brought against a company that interferes with a legitimate concerted activity of its employes. They cannot be brought against a state court which accomplishes the same interference by an ex parte injunction based on untested and often unfounded claims that such activities violate the act."

"A strike enjoined," the brief continued, "is often a strike beaten. Whether the strike was rightly or wrongly broken is often immaterial. The damage has been done and there is no redress. To authorize the courts of the 48 states to enjoin strike abuses because of claimed violation of federal law would authorize an unprecedented expansion in the business of strikebreaking by preliminary injunction."

Labor Group Urges Parley on United action

Leaders of the New York United Labor Action Committee yesterday called upon presidents of all independent unions to meet and work out a unity program for the "thousands of members of their unions who are ready and anxious to unite in a common program to defend labor's rights." The statement, sent out on behalf of leaders of independent local unions with 75,000 members affiliated to the ULAC, was sent to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and to all international presidents of independent unions.

The statement said that conferences to map united action of independent union members should deal with "Taft-Hartley, the wage freeze, organizing the unorganized, anti-labor legislation, labor unity and defense of the entire labor movement and its leaders who are under attack by those who would destroy labor."

Recalling its endorsement of John L. Lewis' recent unity appeal to AFL and CIO leaders and his warning that "the time to stop utering words of fear and act in unision is now upon us," the ULCA regretted that the heads of the AFL and CIO did not respond to the plea.

Nevertheless, the statement urged that once coordinated activity of the independent unions is accomplished, "we should once again respond to John L. Lewis' appeal for unity and hope that that those other sections of labor, the AFL and CIO, where this unity appeal has been met with silence, will begin to realize that the only defense of the labor movement is to unify it."

USSR-Finland Trade Shows Aid to Country in Capitalist Orbit

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW (By Airmail). — The commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Finland provide a striking example of the way East-West trade can help a country in the capitalist sector to stimulate business activity.

Finland, hitherto an exporter mainly of timber and timber products, created a large metal industry to meet the Soviet Union's reparations' claims after World War II. Tens of thousands of highly-skilled workers were trained and large capital investments absorbed in a new industry whose productive capacity exceeded the requirements of the home market.

As early as 1948 the Soviet Union let it be known that its markets would still be open to Finnish industry after the completion of reparations deliveries in 1952. In 1950 a formal trade agreement, lasting five years, was drawn up under which the Finnish metal industry, as it freed itself from reparations deliveries, would sell its products to the Soviet Union on a commercial basis.

Since that time Finland's exporters have encountered growing difficulties in selling certain goods in the world market. By last summer Finland could ill afford to pay the gold or dollars required for commodities of prime necessity.

It was at this stage that the Soviet Union offered a supplementary agreement providing for the export to the Soviet Union and corresponding import therefrom of goods to the value of more than 4,000 million marks (17,600,000 dollars).

This enables Finland to switch the industrial capacity created for reparations deliveries to channels of ordinary commodity exchange. Finland can now count on regular deliveries from the USSR of grain, sugar, petroleum products, metals, cotton and industrial equipment without the slightest drain on her modest supply of foreign exchange.

In the words of Finland's Premiere V. Kekkonen, "former foes are going freely and equally forward to build the future on normal foundations."

Finland has also concluded a valuable trade agreement with the Government of the Chinese People's Republic.

Concluded at a time when East-West trade dwindles as a result of American pressure and when manufacturers in many capitalist lands are concerned about what will happen when the artificially stimulated arms boom ends, Soviet-Finnish commercial relations have special significance. They show that trade between a socialist and a capitalist land is feasible and mutually advantageous.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

This is just a starter, we're told.

A group of Brooklyn social workers came through with $116; there was $102 raised by the lively Freedom of the Press Committees in Washington Heights and Inwood; an Astoria, Queens, readers' group sends $50 to be credited to Managing Editor Alan Max. "The paper must go on," they say.

There is an $8 gift from a group of "screened seamen" from Brooklyn, the fourth or fifth such contribution from maritime workers who have lost their livelihood because of the savage repression.

From Canton, O., another steel workers' town, there comes $5 from the Freedom of the Press Club there, and a promise of more. And a Madison, Wisc., "constant reader" comes $10 to be credited to "George Morris, Abner Berry, John Pittman, Lester Rodney and wonderful Gurley Flynn." Hardly a day passes without some contribution from Madison.

A Philly musician sends $10 and says "tomorrow belongs to us." There were $10 from Memphis, Tenn., and another $5 from Baltimore.

A member of District 65 came in with $25, of which $10 was given by a worker, distressed by the paper's situation, who sought her out so that the paper continues to give leadership to the working people; and $5 of which came from a 13-year-old girl, earned by baby-sitting.

A group of lawyers contributed $30 in appreciation of the paper's part "in mobilizing the people for peace and restoration of democracy." A group of friends from the Bronx write "we know how much you need funds to keep going, so here is $50 for peace and civil liberty."

From the Queens vet who turned in his anniversary gifts comes another $25 collected from a reader-couple who had already contributed $10. He and his wife's total is now $70. Doesn't want to credit any one writer because each member of the team does the job wonderfully. But adds note on style: Rodney's "earthiness and popular style" doesn't belong only in sports.

The youth are heard from, too. A member of the staff of the Labor Youth League magazine, New Challenge, sends five to a paper "which fights for a decent future for Young America." There is $50 contributed by the Morands Smith Labor Youth League in West Bronx, to be credited to Abner Berry's column. And a "draft age youth" sends $2.

The $500 reported Monday from Philadelphia was gathered during the previous week and contributed by individuals and local Freedom of the Press groups at an election forum last Friday addressed by S. W. Gerson and Joseph Dermer, Daily Worker publisher.

The Daily Worker election forum in New York the same evening netted $155 from sale of "Fighting Words," a collection of representative articles out of the Daily Worker from its earliest days.

A $24 contribution from Labor Youth League members in Wisconsin University is "a first instalment." The money was raised "because we, in the state of McCarthy, realize what a powerful and mighty voice our paper is in the fight for peace and against those who would lead us down the road to fascism and war . . . We'll at least match this check."

Thanks, senator. In politics, every reaction has its action.

Two former Compass readers announce they have switched to us, and sent us $10. Another Compass reader, who used to admire the Daily Worker from a distance, sought out a Daily Worker reader on Manhattan's west side on the day the Compass went under, asked for the Daily Worker and handed over $10 to save our paper.

Ida Solomon, the double-gold star mother who gave a contribution herself earlier, sends five sent to her by an out-of-town friend. "I had written to this friend about our need for funds," Mrs. Solomon writes to us. "I shall keep trying wherever I think my appeal will bring forth a few dollars."

Two dollars comes from the widow of a veteran trade unionist who died a little more than a week ago. Helen Oberkirch writes: "I am sending this $2 for our paper (though I can hardly afford it but will somehow manage to live) in loving memory of my dear comrade and husband, Charles Oberkirch, who passed away last Saturday, Nov. 8 from cancer and a heart attack. He devoted his life to the ideals we are striving for though in the last few years he suffered illness and had to engage in terrible struggle to keep a job and make a living for his wife and three lovely, wonderful children.

"I expect to face the future difficulties with courage only because we have our paper to lend us in our struggle for peace, economic security and happiness. How can we let our paper die today?"

The Path to Treason

By DAVID PLATT

The path of anti-Semitism and anti-Communism leads to betrayal of one's country.

A classic example of this is the career of the notorious French writer and editor Charles Maurras, who died Nov. 16 at the age of 84.

Maurras began his treasonable activities against his country in the 1890s by using his pen to denounce the Jews during the Dreyfus frameup, which he aided and abetted. (Dreyfus, a Jewish officer in the French army, was falsely charged with betraying military secrets to a foreign power.)

Behind Maurras' anti-Semitism was hatred of the whole concept of democracy and the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity born in the French Revolution of 1789. He was deeply involved in the conspiracy to overthrow the Republican government of France by force and violence and restore the monarchy under cover of the Dreyfus hysteria.

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Defeated in this by the courageous democratic movement led by Emile Zola, Maurras founded, together with the royalist Leon Daudet, the anti-Semitic, anti-Socialist and anti-Communist journal, L'Action Francais.

This reactionary paper influenced the fascist movements in Italy and Germany in the 20s and 30s.

Mussolini was a close student of the poison pen writings of the French anti-Semite, and was probably one of the first to congratulate Maurras in 1937 when he printed a list of 80 Socialist deputies in the Leon Blum government whom he said should be dispatched "with a kitchen knife."

Just as in the 1890s anti-Semitism and treason were linked in the Dreyfus case, so in the 1940s the path of anti-Communism led to the betrayal of France by men like Maurras.

In the 40s, L'Action Francais was the organ of the traitors who welcomed the Nazis to France and collaborated with them.

For betraying his country, Maurras was sentenced to life imprisonment after the liberation, but was released last year by the Marshallized French government as part of its policy of allowing collaborationists to return to public life.

"This is Dreyfus' revenge," Maurras is reported to have said when the verdict against him was read in court.

He remained to the bitter end a violent hater of democracy.

There's a lesson for Americans in the career of this man who championed monarchism, fascism, anti-Semitism, anti-Communism and treason.

'CLIMATE OF EDEN' – IDEALIST DRAMA

By HARRY RAYMOND

"Climate of Eden," Moss Hart's new play at the Martin Beck, is about a non-conformist English clergyman in a steaming corner of the jungle of British Guiana. With the help of his family and the native Negro and Indian population, the clergyman builds on the little patch surrounding his mission church what he believes to be his Eden in the jungles. Into this tropical dream world comes a man from the mad, mad world outside. His homicidal dementia brings uncanny shudderings to the colony, in fact nearly wrecks it. But the mad man from far off London yields to the climate of Eden and is cured of his insanity. And the Rev. Harmston continues happily to preach his gospel of uninhibited freedom and brotherly love.

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Mr. Hart, the playbill says, based his play on the novel, but it is obvious from viewing the play that Mr. Hart chose the story of the jungle utopia as a vehicle for a few of his critical thoughts on contemporary civilization.

Although the play has a number of serious weaknesses it presents some fascinating and gripping scenes. The pastor has developed an atmosphere of racial equality in the environs of his church. But the parts which Mr. Hart has written for his Negro actors are far from adequate. The roles are not the vicious stereotypes one is customed to see on Broadway. Neither do they express the obvious aspirations of the Negro in the dramatic problem unfolded in the play. And significant points in the production are decidedly blurred by odd splashes of metaphysical hokum.

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There is, of course, a serpent in Mr. Hart's Eden. It enters in the form of Gregory Hawke, the crazed young Englishman, distracted with the idea that he has driven his wife to death. Hawke appears as a symbol of some of the baseness, the repressions, the odious hypocrisies and the smothering confusions of a dog-eat-dog society. He is shocked, frightened at first, by the simple honest life which holds sway in the area of the clergyman's influence.

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The frank, realistic views on life expressed by the clergyman's daughters, Olivia and Mabel, are at first shunned by the young man as immoral. The interracial church services seem odd to him. He can't understand the naturally good social relations among the people who surround him. No one prays. They relax instead and dream. The Bible, says the clergyman, contains some ripping good legends. Those who wish to do so smoke during church services. They applaud a good scripture reading as well as the pastor's announcement of a coming Beethoven concert. It is all very shocking to the young man, apparently a religious conformist and bigot.

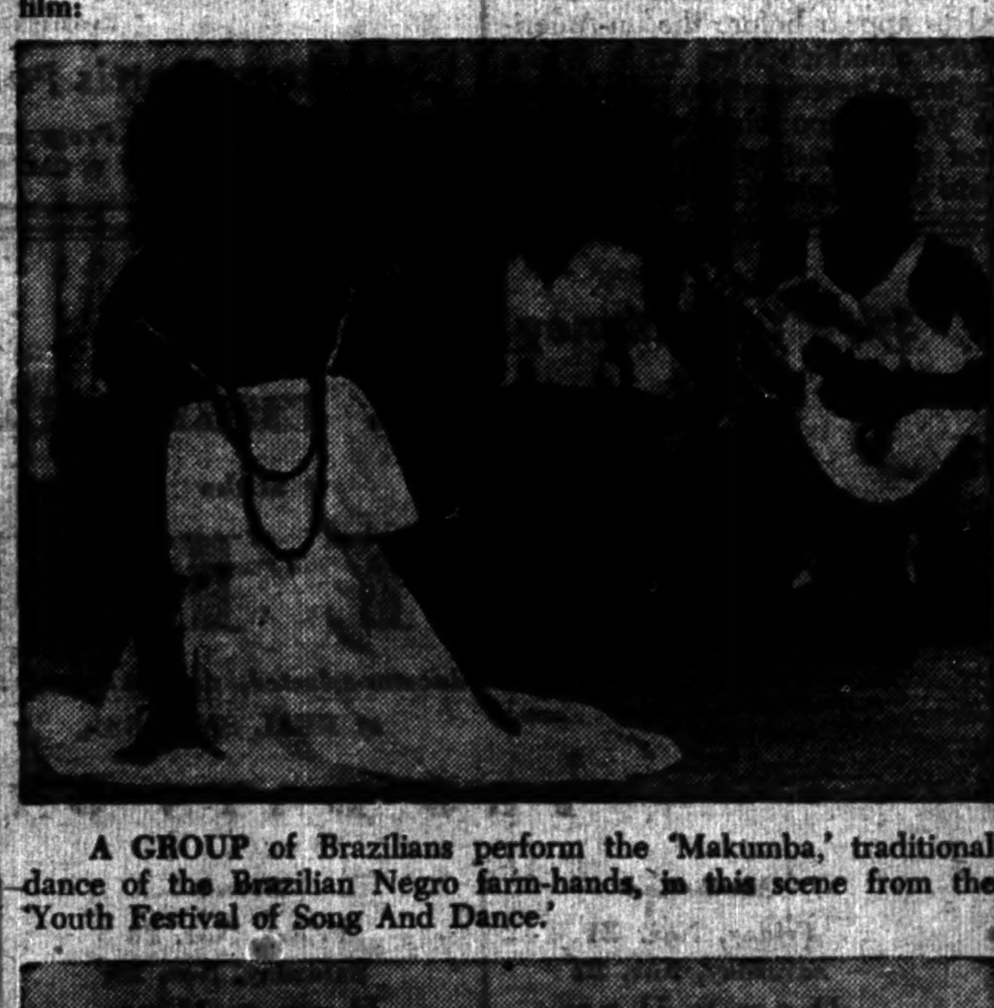
The Rev. Harmston, played by the veteran actor John Cromwell, is a lovable character, the kind of man you would like to have as next door neighbor. Penelope Munday and Rosemary Harris, two talented English actresses, play the clergyman's daughters. It is through their frank honesty that the English newcomer to their utopia, played by Lee Montague, is brought back to mental health. The brilliant young Negro actor, Earle Hyman, gives an excellent reading in the church service scene.

Missing in this play is the most dangerous serpent to be found in the British Guiana jungles—British imperialism. The role of colonial imperialism could have been presented through the character of the mentally ill young man. The author's failure to do this and his failure to portray the native people's struggle against imperialism leaves the play too idealistic and flimsy a conception.

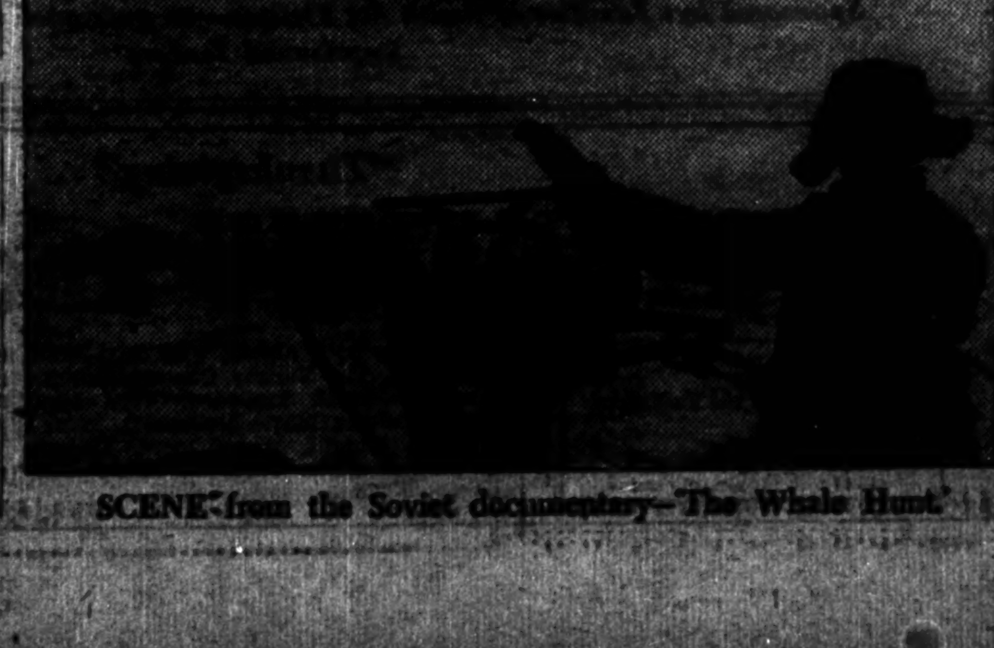
TWO NEW SOVIET FILMS OPEN AT STANLEY THEATRE SAT.

TWO NEW full-length Soviet films open Saturday at the Stanley Theatre: World Festival of Song And Dance, and The Whale Hunt. The former deals with the World Youth Festival held in Berlin last year and was produced by Mosfilm Studios and DEFA (East German) Films. It has English subtitles and a narration.

'The Whale Hunt' is a feature-length documentary produced by the Central Studios of the USSR. Following are scenes from the film:



A GROUP of Brazilians perform the 'Makumba,' traditional dance of the Brazilian Negro farm-hands, in this scene from the 'Youth Festival of Song And Dance.'



SCENE from the Soviet documentary—'The Whale Hunt'

LAST TWO DAYS!

The GRAND CONCERT

STANLEY

Everyone, But Everyone
Is Coming to the
CRC HOLIDAY BAZAAR
Don't miss it . . . See our ad on Page 8

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Something for CCNY Students to Chew On

SOME PLAIN TALK is certainly needed on the suspension of Nat Holman by the Board of Higher Education. This action has been palmed off as proof of a real vigorous, all-the-way, let the chips fall where they may follow-up of the CCNY basketball scandals. The "Post" calls it "thorough-going," "sincere."

Is it? In the pig's eye it is.

Hanging the final rap for CCNY's sins of commercialism and over-emphasis on the coach, his assistant, and a former head of the hygiene department is an attempt to seal off REAL fixing of the guilt which could only move right on up through the school administration—up just as far as it could go.

If it was ludicrous—and of course it was—to suppose that Holman wasn't aware of the fact that CCNY was luring top high school stars into school in an organized fashion and knowingly going super-big-time in basketball scheduling under the commercialized Garden roof, I submit it is exactly as ludicrous to pretend that the top administration of the school didn't know what was going on.

Does anyone seriously mean to say that the president of a school is not aware of the fact that his school suddenly has gathered a collection of top high school talent, a tremendously publicized, lucrative, championship team? That in this day and age you only build such outfits by out-inducing other colleges to make the high school stars (Roman, Warner, Cohen, Roth, Layne, etc.) go to your school and not to another?

Does anyone mean to suggest that the entire school administration, and not just Holman, Sand and Lloyd, wasn't up to its elbows on a conscious policy of going "big time" . . . that the administration knew nothing of the elaborate structure of the "Athletic Guidance Program," a name for the recruitment of star players and the easing along of their scholastic problems?

When a growingly successful team starts travelling to the West Coast for games during the school term, doubles its schedule of games in the Garden, getting percentages of the gate from Ned Irish, who selects the opposition, and winds up putting its team into TWO post-season tournaments for all the marbles, is this all now astounding news to the administration of the school?

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IS IT THE contention of the Board that the CCNY big shots never even WONDERED what was going on?

The Board said in its report: "Either Prof. Holman knew very well many of the aspects of big-time basketball . . . or else was so naive about matters involving his own job as to throw doubt on his fitness as a teacher."

What about the administration of the school? Might one say that President Wright, for example, was so naive about matters involving his school as to throw doubt on HIS fitness?

"Neither can we now excuse faculty members from their responsibility . . ." intoned the Board in putting the rap on Holman, Sand and Lloyd.

How about the responsibility of the school administration itself? Why are they being excused? Why not even a bare hint that MAYBE this is an aspect of the cynical mess which should be looked into?

Is it because the Board of Education and the administration of CCNY were and are hand-in-glove in the REAL crime being perpetrated on the students and on education in general, the shameful persecution and firing of all teachers of enough stature to be concerned, as citizens, about war, about housing, about discrimination? On the same day as the suspension of Holman, the Board dismissed three more teachers of long and honorable standing in the city schools—while proven anti-Semites and jimcrow practitioners Knickerbocker and Davis still teach at CCNY.

Is the Board's short stop at the level of the coach due to the fact that to rock the higher-ups might hurt the whole dirty witch-hunt process carried on with the active connivance of the craven administrations?

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NAT HOLMAN was surely no angel, any way you look at him. He was a coach, like other coaches in this day and age and atmosphere out to do the best he could by number one, Nat Holman. In this respect he was no different than the run of the mill college coach anywhere, and he was certainly no worse than some who haven't been fired or even named around this town.

Within the boundaries of what he was, Nat had his points. He knew the game, loved it and could teach it well. A visiting coach from Wyoming one night in the Garden shouted out some anti-Jewish, anti-Negro comments and Nat Holman did what every coach might not do. He walked over, put his fist right under the foul-mouthed visitor's nose and told him to shut up. The visitor shut up—and never came back.

Holman was the only coach I know who, long before the scandals, stood up at the weekly luncheon meeting of the basketball writers and bluntly attacked the printing of the gamblers' point spread in the papers as a rotten thing which could lead to trouble. (This was the only newspaper to publish what he said.)

Nat didn't rise very high when the crash came. He never said what he knew, that the players who made the tragic mistake of succumbing to the filth around them weren't the real criminals and shouldn't go to jail while the big shots were protected. First and foremost he tried to save Nat Holman's career. He didn't display even the minimum loyalty to his players of LIU's Clair Bee, who at least denounced the brutal sentences handed out by headline-seeking Judge Streit (read about Judge Streit in the current Tammany-deal stories).

Holman finally faded out of the coaching picture muddled and weeping for the game he loved. It wasn't a very glorious exit for the fighting old Celtic.

But Nat Holman never was and is not now the main enemy of the students, of decency in sports and of education around here. Neither is he the one firing incorruptible teachers at the behest of McCarthyism, nor was he the sole or principal culprit in CCNY's sports commercialization program.

(Isn't it a matter of some interest how the same group victimizing predominately Jewish teachers now brings down what it hopes is the final stigma of the basketball scandals on the city's only major college Jewish coach?)

Since they are now sticking it to him, I hope that when Nat comes back from Europe he now has the guts to speak out and pull some rugs from under some high places at 139th and Convent.

Sitdown at G. M. Transmission Nips Management Intimidation

DETROIT.— That the auto workers these days are in no mood for being pushed around, was very much in evidence recently at General Motors Detroit Transmission plant.

They held a sitdown strike for one hour when their union committeeman, Nick Napoleanick, was sent home by the company. The company sent the committeeman home at 10 a.m., because he had dared to take off safety glasses while far away from the job, on his way to negotiate some grievances with the company.

It was sheer intimidation that backfired, when the workers on the final assembly line marched off the line to a rest area known as "Grand Circus Park" and sat down on the benches. At 11 a.m. the company sent everyone home, but the next day all were back to work, including the union committeeman who was not penalized. The company was frightened when management saw that sitdown strike on the final assembly line.

Win Reinstatement At Detroit Edison

DETROIT, Nov. 19 (FP).— Seven victims of a Detroit Edison Co. doublecross—penalized just as leaders of Local 223, Utility Workers Union (CIO) were to sign a strike settlement—were saved by their union in a compromise arrangement ending the 23-day strike.

The seven men, five fired and two suspended for alleged plant sabotage, were to be recalled to work and their status submitted to arbitration.

The settlement gave an immediate 6-cent raise with another 4 cents next June, plus fringe benefits, making a total eventual gain estimated at 14 cents an hour.

PHILA. UE LOCAL UNITED AGAINST 'SMEAR' MOVES

PHILADELPHIA.—The membership of United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (UE) Local 155 vigorously condemned the un-American Committee for its "vicious campaign of lies and slanders against the leaders and the rank an file of our union," in a resolution recently passed by both steward's and membership meetings. The union pledged to continue its policies of militant struggle and no-discrimination.

The resolution linked IUE-CIO raiding efforts and employers' hostility to UE as causes of the virulent redbaiting attacks against the union made during a three-day hearing here last month.

Stoolpigeons Tom Delaney and Sam DiMaria who were the sole "friendly" witnesses for the un-American Committee during their entire stay here were termed "outright liars on the record" by Russ Nixon, Washington UE representative who addressed the steward's meeting.

James Price, president of UE District 1, told the stewards: "The un-Americans don't come in here because they like us or dislike us. They come in for only one purpose—to help depress wages and living standards."

The text of the resolution:

"UE Local 155, as part of UE District 1 and of the National UE has always fought for higher wages and better living standards for all members.

"Our local has always followed the National UE policy of no discrimination against workers regardless of craft, age, sex, nationality, race, creed, or political belief as stated in the UE National Constitution.

"Our union has won vastly increased wages and improved conditions for all workers organized in our industries, by following a united policy of militant struggle and by fighting all forms of discrimination against workers.

"The unity of our membership has defeated efforts of the bosses and of leaders of IUE-CIO to split our local, weaken our unions and lower our members' wages and working conditions.

"This failure of IUE-CIO to split our ranks has made the IUE-CIO officials desparate and has infuriated the employers on whose behalf they have been raiding our union.

"This is the reason why the IUE-CIO leaders and the employers now resort to the most vicious campaign of lies and slanders against the leaders and the rank and file of our union acting through the notorious un-American Committee of Congress.

"Therefore we, the membership of UE Local 155, go on record rejecting the un-American lies and smears directed by the un-American Committee and the IUE-CIO officials against our elected leaders and against our rank and file members.

"We reaffirm the principles of unity, of militant struggle and no-discrimination which have made our union strong, and resolve to continue the fight for higher wages and better living standards despite any and all un-American efforts to weaken and destroy our organization.

Sixty Philadelphians are scheduled to appear before the un-American Committee Nov. 18 in Washington. The committee called them to Washington when witchhunting and union-busting did not intimidate the people of Philadelphia.

50 FROM N. J. TO ATTEND NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL MEET

Fifty Jersey delegates were pledged as of last week to attend second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cleveland on Nov. 21, 22 and 23. Locals of the CIO, AFL and independent unions have elected representatives. Individual shops and groups of workers are also chipping in to send delegates.

Most of the delegates are leading Negro workers. However, seven leading rank and file white workers have been elected as delegates.

The work is being organized by the New Jersey Negro Labor Council, 3 Belmont Ave., Newark, which is conducting several campaigns with local NLC groups to break down job discrimination in Newark, Trenton and through south Jersey.

Parkchester Anti-Bias Conference Planned

The Parkchester Committee to End Discrimination in Housing has announced that on Dec. 19 it will present a gala night of dancing and entertainment by Broadway and Hollywood Stars at the Trocadero Ballroom, 555 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx.

The committee also announces that a Bronxwide Conference to End Discrimination in Parkchester, to which representatives and observers of all organizations will be invited, will be held Jan. 10 from 1 to 5 p.m. at the Bronx Union YMCA, 470 E. 161 St.

Peter V. Cacchione
1899 - 1947

Tribute to Pete

Tomorrow Night (Friday)

APERION MANOR
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ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Speakers: Pettis Perry, Simon W. Gerson

Cultural Program with HOPE FOYE

AUSPICES: PETER V. CACCHIONE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

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What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

"ISSUES REMAIN and Progressives Battle On," talk and round table discussion led by John T. McManus, Nov. 20 at 8:30 P.M., ALP, 23 Greenwich Ave. Adm free.

ANOTHER NEW COURSE: "Pavlov and the Struggle Against Freudianism" with Harry K. Wells as instructor now being given as part of the 5-session post election courses. Registration and attend classes all week at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

NATURE FRIENDS of America presents the Quakkr Peace Film, "A Time for Greatness." Tonight, 8 p.m. Free admission. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

Coming

A BENEFIT DINNER for the Rosenbergs, Sunday afternood, Nov. 23 at 3 p.m. Speakers: Dr. Clementina Paolone, Prof. Edwin Brry Burgum. Reading: poem by Mrs. Mildred Burgum. Entertainment, at the Cathay House, 2369 Broadway (upstairs).

COME TO A CANDLELIGHT PARTY with Betty Sanders and other entertainment on Sat., Nov. 22. Also there'll be dancing and fun and fine foods to eat at the place where people are really having a fine time—the Lounge at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. $1.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a forum and film showing on "The Art of Charlie Chaplin" with speaker David Platt and 3 Chaplin film comedies on Sunday, Nov. 23 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. $1 (50c for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

CIVIL RIGHTS Holiday Bazaar at 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, Nov. 21st, 4-12 p.m., Sat., Nov. 22nd, 1-11 p.m., Sun. Nov. 23rd, 1-11 p.m.

HAITIAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS Society's Thanksgiving Party Sat., Nov. 22, beginning 10:30 p.m. at 21 W. 4th St. past Washington Sq. Haitian music, food, entertainment at 1:30 a.m. Haitian folk songs, and dances, drum solo, etc. Don't miss it. Donation 75c.

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Saturday, Nov. 22	Saturday, Nov. 29	Sunday, Dec. 7
11 a.m. to 11 p.m.	11 a.m. to 11 p.m.	11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL	HUNGARIAN HOUSE	86-03 Bay Parkway
16th St. and 6th Ave.	2141 Southern Blvd.	corner 86th St., Brooklyn

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HOOTENANNY and DANCE

Wed., Nov. 26
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Same show both nights, with Earl Robinson, Hope Foye, The Variety Concert Group (featuring Margaret McCaden, Vera Nickoloff, Zebedee Collins, Marie McBroom), Leon Bibb, Elizabeth Knight, many more. Dancing to Otis McRae Orch. Tix $1.00 in advance (reserved), $1.25 at door.

Yugoslav Hall
405 W. 41 St.

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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Gurley Flynn, Justice And Luchese's Pal

An Editorial

ONE OF THE NOBLEST and kindliest of American women, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, has been ordered to jail for 30 days for what the court at Foley Square calls "contempt."

Her crime? She would not spit on her Irish-American and working class heritage by turning "informer." She would not buy ease for herself by giving the government's political bloodhounds the names of new innocent victims. She would not scab on her fellow-Americans. In ringing words which swept the court with emotion, this great people's leader raised the banner of decency and democracy and the great cause of labor as she faced her cunning accusers.

And who are these accusers who railroad decent men and women into prison for the "conspiracy" to "teach and advocate" their patriotic philosophy of democracy, peace and Socialism?

It is one of the most sordid gangs of political corruptionists in American history which dares to set itself up before the nation as a band of noble knights saving it from "Communism."

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The men who have let loose upon the United States in the past five years the "reign of fear" which is eating like a cancer into the heart of the American Con-

(Continued on Page 5)

Britain Backs India Proposal On Korea at United Nations

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The State Department and Pentagon received another setback in their effort to expand the Korean war yesterday when British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced his government's support for India's proposal to resolve the prisoner-exchange issue and end the war. Eden's statement, made before the ranking Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, was in sharp contrast to the announcement by President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower that he has chosen as his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, the one American most notorious for his demand for extending the Korean war by attacking the mainland of China.

DULLES

Coming as it did in the midst of a growing demand among UN members for an end to Washington resistance to a Korean settlement, the timing of the Dulles appointment was seen as a deliberate effort to block a truce.

Observers at the UN pointed out that press services quoted unnamed State Department sources as saying, after Eden's speech that his revised version of the Indian plan might, after all, be acceptable to Washington.

These observers noted that the State Department, seeing the failure of its policy of all-out opposition, might attempt to change the direction of the Indian proposal back to the original Pentagon program for continuing the war.

Eden's support for the India resolution, which would effect the release and repatriation of prisoners of war in Korea after an armistice in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1949, came after the U. S. State Department announced its opposition to the resolution.

The British Foreign Secretary's statement, moreover, followed a month of feverish effort by State Department officials to round up a majority of votes for the misnamed "21 nations" resolution sponsored by he Truman government. That resolution would place the UN on record as approving Washington's stubborn refusal to sign an armistice unless and until the Koreans and Chinese surrender on the POW question. Implicit in the resolution is a threat of further spreading the war unless the Koreans yielded.

While the outgoing President Truman was describing himself as "very happy" because the incoming President Eisenhower has endorsed the administration's refusal to stop the shooting in Korea and settle the prisoner issue later, Eden yesterday was telling the Political Committee that "it is a mistake to examine legalistically" any proposal which would "show a way out."

While not addressing himself to the question of a cease-fire now, with settlement of the prisoner issue later, as suggested in the Pakis-

(Continued on Page 6)

Prosecutor Again Attempts to Jail Gurley Flynn

By HARRY RAYMOND

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks yesterday continued his browbeating cross-examination of the veteran labor leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and made a new attempt to have her cited for contempt.

Already under a 30-day jail sentence for refusing on Wednesday to place the freedom of a man and woman in jeopardy by naming them as Communists, Miss Flynn, testifying for the 27th day in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, once more refused to confirm the political affiliation of a person named by the prosecutor.

It was only after discussion with counsel when it was brought out that an earlier defense stipulation had identified the former Detroit auto union leader, Nat Ganley, the person in question, as a 1945-

(Continued on Page 6)

CRC Delegation to See Myles Lane

The New York Civil Rights Congress yesterday called on leaders of unions and civic organizations to join in a delegation to U. S. Attorney Myles Lane on Tuesday to protest the sentencing of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for "contempt because she refused to become an informer."

The delegation will meet in front of the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square, Tuesday at 12:45 p.m.

London Labor Cables Rosenberg Plea; Myles Lane Moves Today for Death Date

The London Trades Council, representing 600,000 British trade union members in the London area and other labor groups in England, have joined the growing world movement for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs was informed by cable yesterday.

The cable arrived as U. S. prosecutor Myles J. Lane announced yesterday he would go today before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman to seek a date for the execution of the young Jewish parents.

In addition to the London Trades Council, other British union organizations have sent pleas for clemency.

The North London District Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union urged the release of the Rosenbergs and called on the national executive officers of the union, one of the largest in Great Britain, to take up the Rosenberg clemency question with leaders of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress.

The Gateshead Branch of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, a cable to the Rosenberg committee reported, has wired President Truman asking a new trial for the Rosenbergs.

Before officers of the London Trades Council voted their clemency action, they heard a representative of the British Association of Scientific Workers declare that it would have been impossible for the Rosenbergs to carry out the alleged crimes without having expert scientific knowledge.

A picket line marched before the U. S. Embassy in Grosvener Square, London, calling for "a new trial for the Rosenbergs."

A photograph of the picket line in London newspapers showed pickets carrying signs reading: "Krupp Gets 30 Million Pounds—Rosenbergs—The Death Sentence—But We Can Stop It!" Another picket sign said: "We Demand A Fair Trial For the Rosenberg Couple."

Fifty oil refinery workers on the Isle of Grain sent a telegram to the U. S. Embassy calling for a retrial for the Rosenbergs, "convicted," they said, "on a trumped-up spying charge."

A telegram from 30 London dock workers, the Royal Albert Group to the U. S. Embassy asked a "stay of execution."

A group of shop workers in London's West End has wired the

(Continued on Page 8)

DAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS DROP TO $700

Received Yesterday — $721.10
Total Thus Far — $22,849. 20
Still to Go — $27,150.80

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor. (Because we're falling behind, the office will be open until 7:30 tonight. After that, bring your money to the discussion led by John Pittman at Yugoslav Hall.—See Page 3.)

We're worried, and we know our readers will share our worry. Though we need an average of $1,200 a day each mail day to make the $50,000 required to keep going until New Year's, we received yesterday only a litle over $700. It is the lowest in a few weeks and marks the third day running we've been too low.

The deficit below the $1,200 a day average for the past three days totals just about a thousand dollars. Even though we had an above-average day on Monday, we will need more than $1,500 today (Friday) to reach the $6,000 a week rate which we must have from now to Xmas.

Those who have contributed have been wonderful, a large proportion giving several times, and some as many as a dozen times, in the five weeks of the campaign. But so many of our readers, devoted to the paper as we know they are, have not yet contributed at all.

One of the finest contributions yes came yesterday from a couple in Brooklyn. Their letter explains it.

"Knowing the need for the Daily Worker—the spark of life in our struggle against reaction and fascism—is greater today than ever, we felt that even though it is a heavy sacrifice, we must make certain the Daily continue its irreplaceable work. With this, we, a couple of 73 and 74, have gotten together one dollar for each of our years, and are giving $147, to help assure continued publication."

Among yesterday's contributors, too, were a group of readers and their friends of 90th St., Queens, who chipped in $23. A Jamaica group sent $25 to the credit of Abner Berry; an East Bronx tenants' group sent $15, as did a group of scientific workers. Some Boro Park friends gathered $12, and a maritime worker collected $7. Some Manhattan readers came up with $28.50.

In tribute to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Daily Worker columnist and defendant in the current

(Continued from Page 4)

World Famous British Attorney Examines The Evidence in the Rosenberg Case

By D. N. PRITT

(First in a Series)

PUBLIC OPINION in more Continents than one has been deeply disturbed by the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who have been lying under sentence of death for nearly eighteen months, after a conviction in the United States District Court for the Southern district of New York on a charge of conspiracy, the essence of the charge being that they conspired to obtain by espionage information about the atombomb and other U. S. military secrets for the benefit of the USSR, a country which was not of course in a state of war against the USA during any part of the period covered by the charge (June, 1944 to June, 1950) and was indeed fighting on the same side as the USA during the most important part of the period.

I have been asked to render what service I can in the effort to secure at least a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon these two people; and I gladly do so.

I must state my qualifications for this work. I have practiced as an English barrister for 43 years, during which time I have had considerable experience both in trial and in Appellate work. In the latter, I have had to study in detail many hundreds of records of cases from all parts of the British Empire and Commonwealth, including India, in all of which countries the procedure is very similar to that of the USA; and I have studied also a certain number of records from the USA itself.

To read the record in the Rosenberg case, and to form an estimate of the value which the evidence given in the case should possess in the eye of impartial lawyers trained in Anglo-Saxon legal traditions and procedure, is thus work of the sort to which I have devoted a large part of my time during my practice as a barrister, particularly during the last twenty years.

I have felt, therefore that the best service I can give in this particular case is to study the record in detail, and to form and express a view upon the strength or weakness of the case. I have accordingly studied the record carefully, putting aside as far as humanly possible anything I had previously learned about the case, and have reached certain conclusions about both the conviction and the sentence, which I will state fully, with my reason for those conclusions.

THE AUTHOR

Denis Nowell Pritt is one of the senior members of the English bar; a Queens (formerly Kings) Counsel since 1927. Pritt was chairman of the International Committee for Investigation of the Reichstag Fire and as such he presided at the London inquiry which proved the top Nazi Goering guilty of that frameup of Communist leaders. Evidence which came to light after World War II corroborated the London inquiry's findings. Pritt was for many years a Labor Member of Parliament. He has also been chairman of the Bentham Committee for Poor Litigants and the Howard League for Penal Reform.

• • •

THE INDICTMENT on which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were tried was returned on the 31st January, 1951, against five defendants in all—the two Rosenbergs, one Morton Sobell, one Yakovlev, and one David Greenglass. David Greenglass pleaded guilty. The two Rosenbergs and Sobell pleaded not guilty and were tried together, the case of Yakovlev being severed.

The charge was that the five defendants named, together with one Harry Gold, one Ruth Greenglass, "and other persons unknown," and conspired over a period of six years, from the 6th June, 1944 to the 16th June, 1950, "the USA being there and then at war, with intent and reason to belive that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit the USSR, to communicate deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit the USSR, and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the National Defense of the USA."

It is well to explain at the outset what is the essence of the crime of conspiracy, and why a charge of conspiracy to commit some crime or other is so frequently made, in lieu of a charge that the crime was actually committed. "Conspiracy" can be defined, sufficiently for present purposes, as an agreement between two or more people to commit a crime; it is itself a crime, and the crime of conspiracy is complete as soon as two or more persons have agreed in any way whatsoever, whether formally or informally, by word or by conduct, to commit some crime; it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove the commission of the ultimate crime or even of acts amounting to an attempt to commit it. It is thus in general easier to secure a conviction for conspiracy than for any other offense, for less actually to be proven against the defendants; and prejudice or excitement may lead a jury to convict parties on a mere allegation that they agreed or arranged together to do something, under circumstances where, if it were necessary to prove some positive criminal act, the jury would have to acquit because there would be no evidence at all of any such acts.

To secure a conviction is

PRITT

moreover made easier still by the operation of a peculiar rule of evidence. In all normal cases no evidence can be given against except evidence of acts which he himself did or words which he himself spoke; but in a conspiracy case, so long as some evidence—however tenuous—is given from which an agreement between the alleged conspirators might be inferred, the acts and words of any of them, asserted to be done or spoken in pursuance of the conspiracy, are admissible evidence against all the others, on the footing that they are all agents of one another, and so responsible for each other's words and actions.

It is little wonder, in the circumstances, that in all periods of tension, in all countries, charges of conspiracy have been frequently made, and many defendants have been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, although little has been proven against them and no other crime could plausibly even be charged. The dangers, inherent in conspiracy charges, of convictions being reached on inadequate evidence are indeed so well recognized that the rule has been firmly established in most Anglo-Saxon jurisdictions, including that of the Federal Courts of the USA, that "overt acts" demonstrating the conspiracy should be alleged in the indictment and proved.

Such overt acts are normally alleged pretty specifically, so that the defendants can really know what case they have to meet—and indeed, also that the public may know the nature and weight of the case.

• • •

I TURN ACCORDINGLY to study the twelve overt acts mentioned in the indictment in this case. They are in substance as follows:—

The first charge of an "overt act" asserted that Julius Rosenberg visited a building in Washington D. C., on or about the 6th June, 1944.

The scond asserted that on or about the 15th November, 1944, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg talked with Ruth Greenglass.

The third asserted that, five days later, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass some money in New York.

The fourth asserted that, on the same day, Ruth Greenglass took a train from New York to New Mexico.

The fifth asserted that, three weeks later, Julius Rosenberg went to a building in New York.

The sixth asserted that on the same day Julius Rosenberg received from Ruth Greenglass a paper containing written information.

The seventh asserted that on or about the 5th January, 1945, In New York, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg talked with David and Ruth Greenglass.

The eighth asserted that, on the same day, Julius Rosenberg gave Ruth Greenglass a portion of the side of a torn cardboard "Jello" box.

The ninth asserted that five days later Julius Rosenberg introduced David Greenglass to a man in New York.

The tenth asserted that two days later thereafter Julius Rosenberg talked with David Greenglass.

The eleventh asserted that on the same day Julius Rosenberg received from David Greenglass a paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos Project.

The twelfth and last asserted that, two days after that, David Greenglass took a train from New York to New Mexico.

It will be noticed that the very informative "overt acts" of this six years' conspiracy are spread over, or rather confined to, a period of only seven months, and that the only person named as taking part in them are the two Rosenbergs and David and Ruth Greenglass; the defendants Sobell and Yakovlev are not mentioned.

It is not surprising that applications were made to the Court on behalf of Sobell for some enlightenment as to what was alleged against him; and it was finally alleged that he had joined the conspiracy on or about the 15th June, 1944, and five overt acts were alleged against him, namely that at some time in five seperate months of 1946, 1947 and 1948, he had conversations with Julius Rosenberg.

The trial took place before Judge Irving R. Kaufman on fourteen days in March, 1951. The prosecution put in a list of 112 witnesses, but in fact called only 22 of them, and one other.

The strength and weakness of the case depends, of course, on these witnesses, on their characters, on what they said, who they were, and what motives or interest they had; and it is thus of the greatest importance to know clearly all these points and to see exactly:

(1) What sort of a reliable case all the witnesses between them were able to build up to establish that the Rosenbergs were guilty at all, and

(2) How serious anything was that the Rosenbergs were alleged to have done—and, above all, of course, whether what they done merited the death penalty.

I turned at once to the evidence, adding only that, as I am dealing with the cases of the Rosenbergs, I will pay little attention to evidence which implicated only other persons, including Sobell, the only other person actually on trial with them.

(To Be Continued)

250 HEAR SIMON W. GERSON AT YALE UNIVERSITY FORUM

Yale University students shouted down objections to the appearance of Simon W. Gerson on the speakers platform of the Yale Political Union and put free speech back on the university grounds.

The acquitted Smith Act defendant was the principal speaker at the Political Union debate over Smith Act prosecutions of Communists. Several months ago, university officials barred novelist Howard Fast from speaking at the university on the grounds that he was suspected of having Communist leanings.

Over 250 students and townspeople from New Haven packed Stratheona Hall to participate in the debate Monday.

Gerson described the Smith Act's destructive effects upon the rights of all Americans, and accused the administration of arresting Communists to "muzzle the opposition" to the Korean war.

"The Communist Party has the right to advocate its position in the market place," Gerson declared. "In defending the rights of the Communist Party and Communists you are defending the historic democratic rights of all Americans and not taking a position on the correctness or incorrectness of Communist views.

"You are, in fact, defending your right to maintain a spirit of free inquiry at your own university," Gerson said.

When Gerson concluded a bitter and angry debate raged in the hall for several hours. Members of the Yale Political Union, divided into three "parties," Conservative, Third Force and Labor, argued heatedly.

Conservative party members defended the Korean war, brought in the Hiss and Rosenberg trials and attacked the Soviet Union to justify continued Smith Act prosecutions. With the support of Third Force party members, the conservatives amassed the greater support on the vote to end or continue prosecutions of Communists under the Smith Act. Labor Party members and many independents voted to end the prosecutions. The vote was 60 to 38.

During the debate a student arose to denounce the political union for permitting "an avowed Communist" to appear on the platform. He wasn't able to have his say. All the remaining students in the hall booed and shouted him down.

The next day, the Yale Daily News congratulated the political union, and told the rest of the student body to look around the university. "The buildings are still there after a Communist has spoken on the platform," the student's newspaper chided.

'Pravda': 'H-Bomb Blackmail' Won't Be Successful, Either

MOSCOW, Nov. 20. — The newspaper "Pravda," in reference to the U. S. hydrogen bomb, today ridiculed those who think that "hydrogen blackmail will be more successful than atomic blackmail."

The reference to the bomb came in a brief paragraph in a review of the Korean war entitled "aggressors launching blackmail."

"As from a horn of plenty from the pages of the American press flow clearly inspired Pentagon demands that a new onslaught be organized in Korea, Manchuria be bombed, the blockade of China intensified and the atom bomb used," "Pravda" said.

"A characteristic racket has started in the American press in this connection the past few days concerning alleged enrichment of the American military arsenal with a certain new bomb—'the super-bomb.'

"Apparently by that is meant the so-called hydrogen bomb. Those who inspire such reports apparently think 'hydrogen blackmail' will be more successful than atomic blackmail."

Paul Eluard's Finest Poetry Born in Fight Against Fascism

By DAVID PLATT

The true poets of today like those of the past are poets who lift their voices against the oppression of the peoples, who herald the triumph of humanity.

Paul Eluard, the French Communist who died Nov. 18, was such a poet.

He was the author of some 70 books including an anthology of resistance poetry, and his poems, like the work of Pablo Neruda, Nazim Hikmet, Louis Aragon and Nicolas Guillen, expressed and inspired the fight for justice and liberty.

Eluard started out as a dadaist and surrealist but left this phase of his life behind forever during the struggle against German fascism.

He was a participant in the French resistance against Hitler and some of his finest poems were written in praise of the heroes who fought for the independence of their land.

Writing about Eluard's death, Francois Mauriac, one of the leading conservative writers of France, Nobel Prize winner and editorialist for the right-wing Figaro, wrote in that paper yesterday that Eluard's poem Liberte should be memorized in all the classrooms of France.

After the liberation, Eluard, following in the footsteps of Picasso, Elsa Triolet, Joliot Curie, Fougeron, Aragon, joined the Communist Party of France.

Up to the day of his death he was an active force in the world peace movement.

One of his last messages, published in the progressive French

journal, Les Lettres Francaises, said: "The fight for peace remains the first duty of every writer worthy of the name."

Eluard was one of the French intellectuals in 1949 who were denied visas by the State Department to attend the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York.

One of his last acts was an appeal to President Truman for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

• • •

Some time ago, Eluard wrote a magnificent poem in tribute to Gabriel Peri, French Communist leader and Resistance fighter who was murdered by the Nazis—Peri who went to his death confident of the "singing tomorrow" of socialism.

This poem, printed below can also stand as a memorial to the great poet of freedom.—Paul Eluard:

TO GABRIEL PERI

A man is dead who had for his defense
One, his arms opened to life
A man is dead who had no road other
Than the one where rifles are hated
A man is dead who continues the struggle
Against death against oblivion.

For all he wanted
We too wanted
That happiness be the light
In the depths of eyes the depths of hearts
And justice on the earth

There are words which give life
And they are innocent words
The word warmth the word confidence
love justice and the word liberty
The word child and the word kindness
And certain names of flowers and certain names of fruits

The word courage and the word discover
The word brother and the word comrade
And certain names of countries and villages
Let us add Peri to them

Peri is dead for that which makes us live
Speak to them as a brother his breast is riddled
But thanks to him we know each other better
Speak to each others as brothers his hope of living.

Ted Tinsley Says

SUNDAY QUIZ

It was Sunday morning, which was why Arch Farch carried a cup of coffee to Edna, who was still in bed. Arch gave her the coffee, sat on the edge of the bed, and spread a newspaper on his knees. "Edna," he said, "did you ever dance with your shoes off?"

"Sure," said Edna. "When I was a kid I always used to dance with my shoes off."

"Do you blush when you find yourself flirting?"

Edna thought for a moment. Then she shook her head slowly. "I haven't blushed since 1941," she admitted.

"Do you secretly hope the next man you meet will be the psychiatrist?"

"Arch," said Edna, staring at him, "have you gone crazy?"

"Answer the question," insisted Arch.

Edna shrugged. "The answer is no."

"Two 'no' answers already," muttered Arch. "That's bad. Now tell me if you ever wanted to wear an ankle bracelet?"

"Sure," said Edna. "When I used to dance without shoes I always wore an ankle bracelet."

"Ah! Do sables excite you, even on other women?"

"No," said Edna, between sips of the coffee.

"Would you streak your hair with platinum without consulting me?"

"I wouldn't streak my hair with platinum even after consulting you."

"Do you close your eyes when you're kissed?"

Edna leaned over and put the cup and saucer on a little table. "Arch," she said, sitting up, "do you mean to sit there and tell me you still don't know whether I close my eyes when I'm kissed?"

"How can I tell?" asked Arch. "I close my eyes when I'm kissed."

"More coffee, please," said Edna.

"Wait a minute!" Arch checked some little boxes on a newspaper page, then shook his head. "I guess you're not made of fire and ice," he said.

"Do you mind telling me what you're talking about?"

"Sure. This is a questionnaire. If you answer 'yes' to these questions, then you're made of fire and ice and you can use Revlon's Fire and Ice Lipstick and nail polish."

"I'm made of Swiss cheese and rye bread," said Edna. "What can I use on my nails?"

"Revlon's Fire and Ice," Arch murmured soulfully, "is a lush and passionate scarlet, like flaming diamonds dancing on the moon."

"I'm sorry, Arch, that I'm not fire and ice."

Arch patted her hand tenderly. "That's all right, dear," he said, consolingly.

"You'll bear up under it?" she asked.

Arch nodded.

"That's good," said Edna. "After all, if I went dancing with my shoes off, blushed when I flirted, tried to meet a psychiatrist, wore ankle bracelets, got excited over sables, and streaked my hair with platinum, you know what you'd do?"

"No," said Arch.

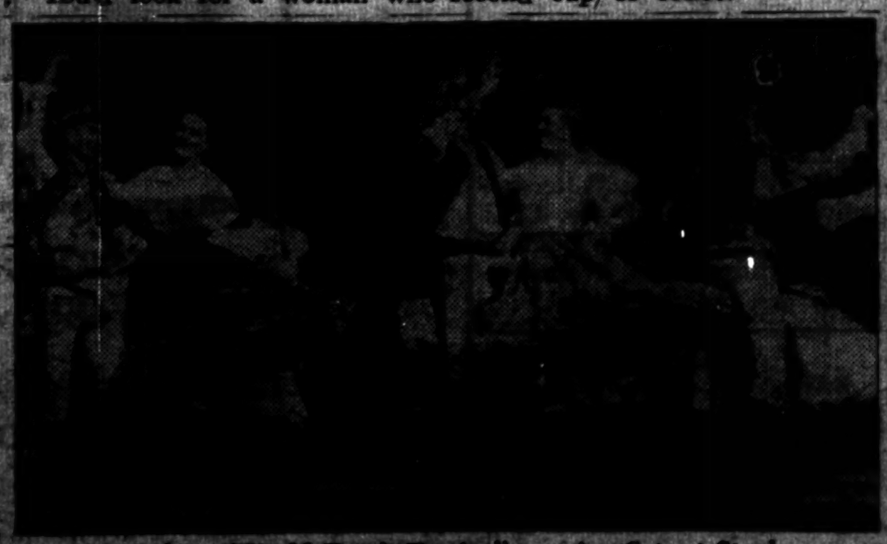
"You'd look for a woman who was made of Swiss cheese and rye bread. And now," said Edna, enjoying a good stretch, "get me that second cup of coffee."

RAY LEV, pianist, who will give a concert at Carnegie Hall tonight (Friday) at 8:30. She will play Mussorgsky's "Pictures At An Exhibition," Beethoven's Sonata in F Sharp Major, Chopin Nocturne in E Major and other works. A feature of the concert will be the first performance of a number of new compositions including two preludes by Herbert Haufrecht.

Platt Talks on Chaplin at Jeff School Sunday

An illustrated discussion of Charles Chaplin led by David Platt will be given at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Ave. of the Americas, this Sunday night at 8:30.

Films to be shown will be The Adventurer, The Floorwalker and The Immigrant.



Scene from 'World Youth Festival' opening Sat. at Stanley.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The MVP Monstrosity and Other Topics . . .

HANK SAUER of the Cubs has been officially named the National League's "Most Valuable" player by the committee of 24 selected baseball writers, three from each of the eight NL cities. Robin Roberts of the Phils was second and Joe Black of the Dodgers third.

In our opinion the choice is all wet. Sauer did a lot of slugging for a second division club with no pennant pressure on him. He led the league in home runs and tied Ralph Kiner for homers. More power to the lean veteran and I hope he gets the big raise he deserves.

But Sauer was NOT the league's Most Valuable. He is a mediocre defensive outfielder. He wound up hitting .270. After the Allstar game in mid-season, he tailed off and hit only 14 of his homers and drove in only 49 of his runs in the second half. During the final month of September he was a drag on the club's hopes for a first division flag, driving in only 7 runs and batting .213. The Cubs finished 10 games out of 4th. How is Sauer more valuable than Roberts, who won 28 for a third-place team, let alone Black?

Joe Black won the pennant for the Dodgers from here to San Francisco and back. His record of 15-4 told only part of the story. He directly won at least 12 others for other pitchers' records and saved still others. Without him there would have been no Dodger pitching staff. Everybody knows that. Eight of the writers named Black for first place and five for second. (Sauer also got 8 first-place votes and Roberts 7.)

Now if anyone wonders if I am challenging the fitness of some of the 24 writers to pick the Most Valuable, brother, I most definitely am. Here is all the proof you need! Each writer voted for ten players, listing his preferences from 1 to 10. A breakdown of the voting shows that THREE OF THE WRITERS DID NOT NAME JOE BLACK AT ALL, NOT EVEN FOR TENTH PLACE AS THE LEAGUE'S MOST VALUABLE!

This, of course, is a travesty, or worse.

A new system for picking the Most Valuables is obviously needed—fast.

•

GIANT GRID COACH Steve Owen Tuesday night bitterly criticized newspaper publication of the gamblers' pre-game point spread odds. "When you put the odds in the newspaper," said Stout Steve, "you make people bet who never would make a bet. It encourages gambling."

Anybody see this story in any of the other newspapers? It came over the wire service sports ticker labelled "For AMS, Wednesday, Nov. 19." I scanned the New York Post very carefully, for the Post runs the point spreads more frequently and prominently than any of them. Nary a word of what the coach of the town's only pro football team had to say about a provocative subject.

(Say, you think maybe the "free press" is doing a little censoring? ? ? ?)

•

FIRST WELCOME correction on our list of Negro pro grid stars. Completely forgot Don Stevens, the fleet rookie back from Illinois playing for the Philadelphia Eagles. Knew Philly had changed its lily-white policy, bidding unsuccessfully for Johnny Bright last fall. Stand very ready to be happily corrected on Pittsburg and/or Washington.

•

IF YOU WATCH the Saturday TV game of the week tomorrow, UCLA vs. USC for the Rose Bowl from sunny—maybe—Los Angeles, starting at 4:45 p.m. our time, you will notice that both these undefeated powerhouses abjure the T formation and use the old style single wing. This makes for easier following of the ball over television (though that's not the coaches' primary purpose!). Since a whole new generation has grown up familiar mostly with the T, the quarterback handling the ball on every play directly from the center's hand, suppose we go into what you'll see in tomorrow's game.

The single wing backfield is composed of a tailback, fullback, wingback and quarterback. (The ordinary designations make no sense.) When UCLA has the ball, look for the following: Paul Cameron, No. 34, is the tailback, the big threat in the single wing. He will generally be the deepest of the four backs, directly in line with the center. He will often take the direct pass from center, sweep to his right or to his left, around the end or cutting back through tackle, or throw a forward pass. All the other backs block for him.

The fullback, Cappy Smith, No. 20, will be found slightly closer to the scrimmage line and off a bit to one side or the other of Cameron. He will get some direct snapbacks from center and bust up the middle. He mak take a handoff from Cameron, who continues as if to sweep, and then launch a delayed buck. He can spin and hand it to the circling wingback and then fake his buck, or pretend the handoff and then buck.

Quarterback is No. 44, the Negro star Lew Williams. He plays up closer to the line, about even with the guards, calls the plays, supplies the vital lead crunching blocks on most plays. The wingback, No. 30, Don Stalwick, plays way out near the end, just behind the line of scrimmage. He is also a primary blocker, can whirl and become the ballcarrier on a deep reverse in the other direction. He is in the best position of the backs for pass receiving, though any of the other three can and will be targets for Cameron's heaves.

Any questions? Jackie Robinson, former UCLA tailback, will be watching and rooting via TV you can be sure.

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JOURNALISM DEP'T: Front page head in Thursday's New York Times: "2 MIG'S DESTROYED NEAR U. S. SEA FORCE."

If you get deep into the story, which many glancing readers of course don't, and doesn't the Times know that, you will discover that the alleged shooting down of the MIGs took place "south of Kanguy, a village situated at the mouth of the Tumen River, just on the Russian side of the Korean border." In other words, there were U.S. warships at or barely south of the border of a great power 7,000 miles from our shore. But glance at the Times' headline, and it's some MIGs being near our ships . . .

•

Our Super-Special grid pick—Ohio State derails Michigan.

We'll catch up with the fund drive contributors on Monday's column.

ELIZABETH FLYNN'S STAND HAILED BY DEFENDANTS

(Reprinted from yesterday's late edition.)

The defendants on trial at Foley Square under the Smith Act indictments issued the following statement yesterday on the contempt citation of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn:

"We, the undersigned defendants now on trial at Foley Square under the fascist Smith Act, express our full and wholehearted accord with the courageous and profoundly principled stand of our co-defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in refusing to act as a stoolpigeon from the witness stand. The statements of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry in the courtroom today add a glorious page to the democratic voices of our country.

"We hail the valiant refusal of Miss Flynn to bow before police state methods. Each and every defendant, were he or she in Elizabeth Flynn's place in the witness-box, would act exactly as she acted.

"No Communist, trade unionist, no working man or woman—indeed, no self-respecting person—could act otherwise.

"No Communist or other champion of freedom would betray the labor and democratic traditions of our country by serving as an informer and furnishing names or fingering people. This was demanded by the prosecution on issues not at all related to the case. To act otherwise would be helping the FBI, the McCarthys, the McCarrans, the Lanes and Big Business to persecute innocent people and destroy constitutional liberties.

"Hundreds of courageous Americans—trade unionists, actors, writers, teachers, etc., have in recent years gone to jail rather than serve the degrading role of informer.

"The defense has met and will meet all issues in this case forthrightly and without equivocation. But we shall not yield our constitutional rights or provide in any way, under any courtroom procedure or any pretext, new victims to the vicious drive of reaction. We shall not help the landlord to evict, the boss to fire, the prosecutor to jail, the McCarrans to deport, the McCarthys to smear, the vigilantes to attack, the Klan to lynch any fighter for democracy, freedom and peace.

"We shall do everything in this trial and outside this trial to halt the persecution of men and women who oppose the Korean war and want to preserve world peace and the liberties of our people.

"The prosecution has raised the issue of getting names from Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the trial at this time to cover up the fact that its case is bankrupt and stands exposed as a naked frameup. The prosecution has also picked this moment in an attempt to make headlines in the press which might divert attention from the sordid story of graft, corruption and degeneracy permeating government offices in New York, and even reaching into the U. S. Attorney's office.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

"We call upon all who cherish freedom to protect the persecutions under the Smith Act, to cut through the smokescreen of lies levelled against Communists and others and demand a halt to the destruction of the Bill of Rights."

The statement was signed by Alexander Bittelman, George Blake Charney, Betty Gannett, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson, Claudia Jones, Albert F. Lannon, Jacob Mindel, Alexander Trachtenberg, Louis Weinstock and William Weinstone.

Trieste Unions Ask Freedom For Ben Davis

The Provisional Committee for Amnesty for Ben Davis announced yesterday that outstanding leaders of the labor movement of the Free Territory of Trieste have signed a petition urging freedom of the Negro leader now serving a five-year Smith Act sentence in jimcrow Terre Haute jail.

Among the signers were Vittorio Vidali, member of the Trieste Communal (City) Council and secretary of the Trieste Community Party; Ernesto Radich, general secretary of the Confederation of United Trade Unions of Trieste; Bonomo Tominez, organization secretary, and Arturo Calabria, editor of the Confederation's newspaper; Angelo Franza, former Catholic priest and head of Trieste Partisans of Peace.

The petition was also signed and circulated by Nell and Anthony Cattonar, deported from the U. S. in November, 1951, as part of the Truman government's anti-labor drive. Cattonar, former vice-president of United Electrical Workers Local 475, is now organizational secretary of the Trieste Metallurgical Workers Federation.

RAY LEV
Pianist
CARNEGIE HALL
TONIGHT
AT 8:30
Baldwin Piano
Concert Hall Rec. Records

Last Times Today—"GRAND CONCERT"
AN ADVENTURE IN ENTERTAINMENT
ALL MAGICOLOR PROGRAM
"WORLD FESTIVAL OF SONG and DANCE"
FOLK TALENT FROM 25 NATIONS
AMERICAN PREMIERE of Andersen's DOUBLE-TREAT PRESENTATION
A magnificent festival that will thrill every lover of folk song and dance.
—David Platt, Daily Worker
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 43 Sts.
"The Whale Hunt"
A thrilling sportsman's experience
Additional Premiere Tomorrow

Rosenberg

(Coninued from Page 1)

U. S. Embassy urging clemency.

Two overflow rallies, one at Palm Gardens in Manhattan, and the other at the New Terrace Garden in East Bronx, took action to help the campaign to save the Rosenbergs' lives.

The Manhattan event was a "Theatre Rally" that heard Paul Robeson, John T. McManus, Herbert Aptheker, Helen Sobell, Leon Bibb, Milroy Imgram, Barry Stavis, Edward Eliscu and others. The audience set up a permanent Cultural Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, and contributed many thousands of dollars to carry on the fight in the five weeks remaining in which to save the lives of the young couple.

Contributions were sent in even by those who couldn't get into the jammed auditoriom.

SCENES FROM TRIAL

The meeting was mostly in the form of a theatre production, with a professional cast reenacting in 'living newspaper' style, scenes taken verbatim from the court record.

Another sketch, written by Edward Eliscu, featured Howard daSilva and Morris Carnovsky in a dream scene in which Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, an earlier victim of a government frameup, visits Judge Irving Kaufman.

The audience cheered Robeson's magnificent singing, responded warmly to the musical program prepared by Martha Schlamme and Al Moss, and agreed with Aptheker that Truman should commute the sentences of the Rosenbergs so that when he left the White House he would win for at least one act the applause of the world.

More than 500 individual telegrams were sent to the President.

It was announced to much applause that part of the money contributed would go to buy a full-page ad in the Times.

BRONX RALLY

There were seats for 1,300 at the New Terrace Garden on Boston Road in the East Bronx, but by the time the meeting was opened by Joseph Gingold, chairman of the Bronx Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, all seats were taken and there were several hundreds of standees.

The speech by B. Z. Goldberg of the Jewish Day, read to the meeting, cited parallels with the Sacco-Vanzeetti case.

Goldberg said certain conservatives had warned him the Rosenberg committee included "leftists," maybe even, horrors, Communists! That wouldn't help the Rosenbergs, he was told.

"Well," Goldberg said drily, "have those big 'rightists' done anything for the Rosenbergs? If it weren't for this committee, legal murder would have gone unopposed."

Herbert Randall, Negro community leader in the Bronx, was chairman.

There was applause for the fiery pledge of support by Murray Portnoy, of the United Electrical Workers Union, and his announcement that unionists, Jewish and Gentile, Negro and white, would plan an all-night vigil for the Rosenbergs.

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TO VISIT ROSENBERGS

A "holiday delegation" will visit the Rosenbergs in Sing Sing on Sunday, Dec. 14, the second day of Chanukah, it was announced yesterday by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. All those fighting to save the Rosenbergs' lives were urged to join the delegation.

BARGAINS, and more BARGAINS are waiting for you at the HOLIDAY BAZAAR
See Page 6 for our ad

WIN NEW TRIAL IN CHICAGO REVOCATION OF CITIZENSHIP

CHICAGO. — Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe last week reversed himself on an earlier decision revoking the citizenship of Charles A. Tuteur, Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany.

Setting aside his summary judgment for denaturalization issued three weeks ago, the judge fixed Jan. 20, 1953 as the date for trial in Tuteur's case. Mr. Tuteur, naturalized in 1945, is represented by attorneys Pearl M. Hart and Edmund Hatfield.

The denaturalization proceedings arose out of a Justice Department claim that Tuteur is "not of good moral character" because he failed to name all the periodicals he read when applying for citizenship in 1944. Included among these were the Daily Peoples World and New Masses.

IN HIS native Germany, Tuteur was deprived of his citizenship and forced to flee his homeland by the Nazis in 1938 for possession of books which the Gestapo branded "verboteen." His elderly mother and all other members of his family perished in concentration camps.

Charles Tuteur has lived in this country since 1940, when he arrived a homeless refugee. He is married to a Chicago-born U. S. citizen, who formerly served in the WAC during World War II. They have a four-year-old daughter.

The Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born appealed that funds for Mr. Tuteur's defense be sent to its office at 431 South Dearborn St., Room 325, Chicago.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.). $1 for members; $1.25 for non-members.

"THE CELLAR," drama on police brutality in Harlem. People's Showcase, 290 Lenox Ave. Weekends: Nov. 21, 22, 23 and Nov. 28, 29 and 30.

AN EVENING TO ENJOY AND LEARN at the same time. Be sure and take the post election course, "Soivet Music" with recordings given by Sidney Finkelstein. Register and attend class at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

Saturday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.). $1 for members; $1.25 for non-members.

HAITIAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS Society's Thanksgiving Party Sat., Nov. 22, beginning 10:30 p.m. at 31 W. 4th St. past Washington Sq. Haitian music, food, entertainment at 1:30 a.m. Haitian folk songs, and dances, drum solo, etc. Don't miss it. Donation 75c.

AUTUMN BALL AND CONCERT—by Tchaikowsky Club. Joyce Robeson—American Concert Singer, Chao-Li Dances of New China; David Tulchinoff, Russian Piano. Admission in advance $1.25, at the door $1.50 at Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Dance orchestra.

YOUR "40c DOLLAR" will be worth a $1 at the Civil Rights Congress "Holiday Bazaar." This Saturday and Sunday at 77 Fifth Ave. from noon to 12 p.m. Both days, gifts, clothing, housewares, toys, original paintings, excellent meals (knishes, turkey and gefilte fish) served. Auspices: Civil Rights Congress.

COME TO A CANDLELIGHT PARTY with Betty Sanders and other entertainment on Sat., Nov. 22. Also there'll be dancing and fun and fine foods to eat at the place where people are really having a fine time—the Lounge at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. $1.

Queens

CARNIVAL FOR PEACE — film — dance. Folk singer, plus guest artists. Dancing and refreshments. Contr. $1.25—Sat. Nov. 22, 8:30 p.m. at Duo-Art Academy, 107-50 Queens B'lvd. (Ind subway, 71st St. and Continental Ave. Station).

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Chapayev"—humor, superb dramatic power of the famed peasant leader. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, continuous shows starting 8:30 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.). $1 for members; $1.25 for non-members.

"COME TO BENEFIT DINNER for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell—Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23 at Oathay House, 2569 Broadway (upstairs). Speakers: Dr. Clementina Paolone, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum. Reading of poem by Mrs. Mildred Burgum. Entertainment.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a forum and film showing on "The Art of Charlie Chaplin" with speaker David Platt and three Chaplin film comedies on Sunday, Nov. 23 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. $1 (50c for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Sciences, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) NYC.

Brooklyn

JOSEPH NAHEM, educator and writer will speak on "Psychoanalysis—Science or Superstition"—Sunday, Nov. 23, 8:30 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23 at 8:30 p.m. Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum lectures on "The Twilight of the Tennessee Williams" at the Borough Park-American Labor Party Club, 4222 13th Ave., Brooklyn. Refreshments. Dancing. Contribution 75c.

Coming

CONCERT BALALAIKA SYMPHONIC Orchestra, Alexander Kutin, conductor, 35 Voice Male Choir, Alexander Nichet Domra, Soloist, Carnegie Hall, Dec. 6—8:30 p.m. Tickets $1.20, $2.00, $2.40, $3.00 incl. tax. Carnegie Hall Box Office.

THE VARIETY CONCERT GROUP featuring Margaret McCaden, Vera Nickoff, Zebedee Collins, Marie McBroom, after a wonderful national tour, makes its Hootenanny debut at the Thanksgiving Hootenanny-Dance, Wed., Nov. 26, Sat. Nov. 29, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. $1 (advance), $1.25 at door.

Tribute to Pete
TONIGHT (FRIDAY)

Peter V. Cacchione
1899 - 1947
APERION MANOR
813 Kings Highway, Brooklyn
Speakers: Pettis Perry, Simon W. Gerson
Joseph Dermer
Cultural Program with HOPE FOYE
ADMISSION 85 CENTS
AUSPICES: PETER V. CACCHIONE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

CEASE-FIRE PRESSURE MOUNTS IN UN

FURRIERS' VIGIL OUTSIDE UN URGES END OF FIGHTING

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Pressure for a cease-fire in Korea increased as Poland and India called for an end to the war, while outside, in front of the UN entrance, 400 men and women members of the fur workers' union held a vigil demanding a cease-fire now. This was the first time a union has demonstrated in front of the UN for a cease-fire.

Inside the UN, in the 13th day of debate on the Korean war, the Polish delegate, Marian Naszkowski, again urged support of the Soviet resolution and said he would reserve the right to speak on the Indian resolution.

India's V. K. Krishna Menon explained the proposals which his delegation had submitted Friday.

The U. S. delegation was reportedly working behind the scenes to line up a voting majority which the Polish delegate charged would shut the door to peaceful setttlement.

It was believed that the efforts of Washington were concentrated on dispersing the Arab-Asian growing agreement in support of a cease-fire.

Pakistan and India are regarded as the spokesmen of this Arab-Asian bloc. Both delegations have submitted concrete proposals for ending the war.

President-elect Eisenhower fully backs the stand of the State Department and Pentagon in refusing to accept any compromise on the Prisoner-of-war issue in Korea. This was reported yesterday by Sen. Alexander Wiley after a conference with Eisenhower. Sen. Wiley is a member of the U. S. delegation to the UN.

Thirty-five delegations have already spoken in the general debate. Fifteen are co-sponsors of the 21-nation draft resolution which Washington introduced Oct. 24.

The position of a majority of the countries of Asia and the Middle East, as well as of a number of important Latin Amer-

(Continued on Page 8)

French Assembly Delays Fund for Indo-China War

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The National Assembly voted tonight by 271 to 240 to refuse Premier Antoine Pinay's request for credits for the war on Indo-China, until a full-scale debate is held.

Speakers demanded peace negotiations with the Vietminh.

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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Gurley Flynn Ordered Jailed On Motion of Myles Lane

By HARRY RAYMOND

U.S. Attorney Myles Lane, who was linked by the State Crime Commission last week to notorious gangster Thomas (Three Finger Brown) Luchese, yesterday got the courageous working class leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn sentenced to 30 days in jail for contempt at the Foley Square Smith Act trial, as he sought strenuously to get off the hot spot by posing as an anti-Communist "hero."

Lane, who had been conspicuous by his absence during most of the trail of the 13 New York Communists, suddenly reappeared Tuesday, after the scandal broke around his name and that of his office in connection with the probe of crime linkups of government officials and judges. It became obvious almost from his entrance in the courtroom Tuesday that he was there to set the stage for sending Miss Flynn to jail on the contempt charge so he could make the headlines as a "hero."

It was Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock who sentenced Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, defendant in the Smith Act trial to 30 days in jail. He found the veteran labor leader guilty on two counts of "contempt" when, as a defense witness, she refused to identify persons named by the prosecutor as Communists. Judge Dimock ordered her to begin serving her sentence when she concludes her testimony.

The contempt citations and the sentence were imposed only after U. S. attorney Myles J. Lane, recently linked before the State Crime Commission to underworld

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ELIZABETH FLYNN'S STAND HAILED BY DEFENDANTS

The defendants on trial at Foley Square under the Smith Act indictments issued the following statement yesterday on the contempt citation of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn:

"We, the undersigned defendants now on trial at Foley Square under the fascist Smith Act, express our full and wholehearted accord with the courageous and profoundly principled stand of our co-defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in refusing to act as a stoolpigeon from the witness stand. The statements of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry in the courtroom today add a glorious page to the democratic voices of our country.

"We hail the valiant refusal of Miss Flynn to bow before police state methods. Each and every defendant, were he or she in Elizabeth Flynn's place in the witness-box, would act exactly as she acted.

"No Communist, trade unionist, no working man or woman—indeed, no self-respecting person—could act otherwise.

"No Communist or other champion of freedom would betray the labor and democratic traditions of our country by serving as an informer and furnishing names or fingering people. This was demanded by the prosecution on issues not at all related to the case. To act otherwise would be helping the FBI, the McCarthys, the McCarrans, the Lanes and Big Business to persecute innocent people and destroy constitutional liberties.

"Hundreds of courageous Americans—trade unionists, actors, writers, teachers, etc., have in recent years gone to jail rather than serve the degrading role of informer.

"The defense has met and will meet all issues in this case forthrightly and without equivocation. But we shall not yield our constitutional rights or provide in any way, under any courtroom procedure or any pretext, new victims to the vicious drive of reaction. We shall not help the landlord to evict, the boss to fire, the prosecutor to jail, the McCarrans to deport, the McCarthys to smear, the vigilantes to attack, the Klan to lynch any

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

fighter for democracy, freedom and peace.

"We shall do everything in this trial and outside this trial to halt the persecution of men and women who oppose the Korean war and want to preserve world peace and the liberties of our people.

"The prosecution has raised the issue of getting names from Eliza-

(Continued on Page 8)

Chief Israel Rabbis Ask Clemency for Rosenbergs

JERUSALEM, Israel, Nov. 19—Twenty religious leaders, including Israel's most prominent rabbis, joined here in an appeal to President Truman yesterday to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Their petition flatly disputes the alleged guilt of the Jewish-American couple, doomed to die on the charge of giving the "secret" of the a-bomb to Russia.

Among the Israeli leaders urging clemency were representatives of the Mizrachi and Agudat Israel, the two major religious parties in Israel, and officials of the Chief Rabbinate, highest body of Israel Jewry.

Their petition to President Truman declared in part:

"We can hardly imagine that Jews anywhere in the world and especially in a glorious country like the United States should act against the interests of the state. At least we are not aware of such an instance in the long history of the Jewish people.

"Similarly, we are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses alleged in this case in time of peace."

The Israeli religious leaders urged Truman to spare the Rosenbergs as an act of humanity, and pointed out that even if the young father and mother were considered guilty they could not commit illegal acts while in prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—A "chain reaction" to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from legal murder was in motion today, spurred by 600 Bay Area citizens and churchmen.

The big push for executive clemency was launched at an emergency mass meeting.

Immediate objective, urged by distinguished speakers, was a flood of telegrams, letters, resolutions to President Truman asking that he commute the savage death sentence imposed on the New York couple, parents of two small children.

Many wrote letters to the President at the meeting. Close to $1,000 was contributed to help in the campaign which includes sponsorship of newspaper advertisements in the Bay Area telling the story of the Rosenberg frame-up.

The tone of the meeting was set by Rev. D. D. Dews, minister of St. John's New Baptist church of San Francisco and a Negro leader, who delivered an impassioned speech in behalf of peace and human rights.

Another appeal for clemency by screen actress Gale Sondergaard, blacklisted by the un-Americans, presented a dramatic reading on the theme of great injustices of the past, in which governments took

(Continued on Page 8)

Jobless, He Writes, But He Can't Be Worker-less

During the past year, we have been receiving a $5 weekly contribution from a couple of readers who have signed themselves "Two Hungarian Brothers." Yesterday, we received a letter from one of them, who sends $20 to our $50,000 fund appeal, the second $20 in this drive, and the following letter:

"Throughout the year, I never missed sending my contribution. Now I am jobless, but as I don't want to be Worker-less, I enclose $20. When my spirits are low, I can raise them like magic. All I do is think of Johnny Gates, Gurley Flynn, Tinsley, John Pittman, George Morris, Rob Hall and a long list of other great patriots. We are many, they are few."

His $20, and numerous contributions from groups and individuals all over the country brought us in $804 yesterday. This is short of the $1,200 we need daily, and we face trouble if the next few days do not make it up.

We are just $2,872 short of the half-way mark in our $50,000 campaign. We need to hit that midpoint by Friday. We think we can do it. Let your contribution be the one to take us to that $25,000 by Friday.

Because we need this money now, our office will be open tomorrow (Friday) until 7:30 p.m.

We're close to Thanksgiving, and so we have received thanks in the form of a $5 bill from a civil service worker, his second contribution, "for the best paper in the U. S."

Received Yesterday
$804
Total Thus Far
$22,128.10

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 138, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

A New York "friend" sends $5, his third instalment, and pledges $5 every week until the goal of $50,000 is reached. With many such friends, we won't miss.

There is $15 from Charleston, W. Va., readers; $25 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, which has been sending them in steadily; $12 from the St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee which, despite the need for progressives to raise huge bail and a defense fund for five Smith Act victims, has thus far turned in some $100 in the campaign; and the Illinois Committtee sends $77 more.

A Bronx hackdriver turned in $10 which he insisted be credited to the "unsung heroes" of the paper, the circulation department.

A group of members of the Fur Workers Joint Council turned in $39 through our publisher, Joe Dermer, himself a fur worker.

(Continued on Page 2)

Washington Post Warns Eisenhower Not to Enlarge the Korean War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—In a featured editorial today, the Washington Post vioced concern at the possibility that the Eisenhower Administration will enlarge the Korean war, and urged instead that the Government "take a new look at the Far East—comprehensively and politically."

The Post, which supported Gen. Eisenhower for the Presidency, commented that "the air is full of rumors of a resort to a MacArthur policy of allout offensive."

These rumors, the Post editorial said, "are flatly contrary to the stand taken by Gen. Eisenhower when he spoke of getting as many Americans as possible out of the fighting on Korean soil. The general stressed a peace, not a war, policy in his election campaign."

Despite this interpretation of Eisenhower's election pledges, the Post editorial reveals a deep uneasiness.

Allies of the U. S. in the Korean venture are "justifiably nervous about teh Eisenhower trip to Korea," said the Post, "but only because they cannot make out whether his intent is to look into the political means of ending the war or to explore the war with the view of intensifying and thus of possibly enlarging it.

"If our leaders should focus on only a military 'solution' with the use of Chiang Kai-shek's troops, the outlook would be dim indeed. Not only would we be involving ourselves in the Chinese civil war, but we also would be seriously endangering two cardinal precepts in the conduct of the Korean campaign—that the conflict not be extended beyond Korea and that moral authority for what is done rest squarely on the United Nations. To flout these principles would be to carve out a short cut to continental war and perhaps a new world war. Our allies know that, even if we don't, and our prospect would be one of facing an expanded war alone."

260 TACOMANS SIGN CARDS TO EISENHOWER ASKING HE BRING GI'S BACK FROM KOREA

TACOMA, Nov. 19.—Enthusiastic Pierce County peace workers reported they got 250 "Eisenhower peace postcards" signed in just a few hours at busy intersections, and had orders for 500 more. They expect to have several thousand out before Saturday.

The cards, addressed to President-Elect Eisenhower, care of Columbia University, say:

"When you go to Korea you can stop the war in five minutes.

"Send all their boys back and bring our boys back. One American boy is dying every hour. Twenty American boys are wounded every hour. Thousands of American boys lie endlessly in prison camps, waiting, waiting. All because we insist on the political screening of enemy prisoners.

"No one in America cares what the politics of one single enemy prisoner is. Send them back, every last one of them, and bring our boys back, every last one of them."

People reach eagerly to sign the cards, circulators reported here.

A telegram calling on President-Elect Eisenhower to go to Korea "and not come home until the shooting has stopped" was sent this week by the Pierce County Council of the Washington Pension Union.

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LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—"Ike you go to Korea . . . send our boys home."

With a slogan of that order as a rallying cry, the Independent Progressive Party today announced a renewed fight for "Peace in Korea now."

Plans for the intensified campaign were mapped at the monthly meeting of the IPP's county club council.

CIO BACKS AFL UNION IN COURT CASE ON PICKETING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (FP). —The CIO has filed a brief with the U. S. Supreme Court in a case involving the Montgomery Building & Construction Trades Council and the Alabama state courts.

Unless the Alabama courts are reversed, the CIO warned, unions throughout the country will become subject to strikebreaking injunctions issued by "uninformed state courts."

The brief was filed by the CIO as a "friend of the court" by general counsel Arthur J. Goldberg and Attorney David E. Feller. The AFL appeal from a state court injunction, issued on request of the Ledbetter Erection Co. of Montgomery, was the case involved. The injunction prohibited picketing of a Montgomery building project by AFL construction workers on grounds that such picketing violated the Taft-Hartley law.

Goldberg and Feller argued that if the Alabama courts were upheld, state courts will be allowed to issue "such injunctions against alleged violations of the act without notice of hearing, that such ex parte orders under the practice of many states carry no automatic expiration date or requirement that a hearing be promptly held on a motion to dissolve, and that in the interim substantial rights to participate in concerted activities guaranteed by the act may be irreparably damaged."

Under ordinary procedure such a case would be brought before the NLRB, not a state court. If the NLRB found for the complaining company, its decision could be enforced through a federal court, not a state court.

In underscoring how a Supreme Court decision upholding the Alabama courts could hogtie labor, the CIO brief pointed out:

"Unfair labor practice charges can be brought against a company that interferes with a legitimate concerted activity of its employes. They cannot be brought against a state court which accomplishes the same interference by an ex parte injunction based on untested and often unfounded claims that such activities violate the act."

"A strike enjoined," the brief continued, "is often a strike beaten. Whether the strike was rightly or wrongly broken is often immaterial. The damage has been done and there is no redress. To authorize the courts of the 48 states to enjoin strike abuses because of claimed violation of federal law would authorize an unprecedented expansion in the business of strikebreaking by preliminary injunction."

Labor Group Urges Parley on United action

Leaders of the New York United Labor Action Committee yesterday called upon presidents of all independent unions to meet and work out a unity program for the "thousands of members of their unions who are ready and anxious to unite in a common program to defend labor's rights." The statement, sent out on behalf of leaders of independent local unions with 75,000 members affiliated to the ULAC, was sent to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and to all international presidents of independent unions.

The statement said that conferences to map united action of independent union members should deal with "Taft-Hartley, the wage freeze, organizing the unorganized, anti-labor legislation, labor unity and defense of the entire labor movement and its leaders who are under attack by those who would destroy labor."

Recalling its endorsement of John L. Lewis' recent unity appeal to AFL and CIO leaders and his warning that "the time to stop utering words of fear and act in unision is now upon us," the ULCA regretted that the heads of the AFL and CIO did not respond to the plea.

Nevertheless, the statement urged that once coordinated activity of the independent unions is accomplished, "we should once again respond to John L. Lewis' appeal for unity and hope that that those other sections of labor, the AFL and CIO, where this unity appeal has been met with silence, will begin to realize that the only defense of the labor movement is to unify it."

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

This is just a starter, we're told.

A group of Brooklyn social workers came through with $110; there was $102 raised by the lively Freedom of the Press Committees in Washington Heights and Inwood; an Astoria, Queens, readers group sends $50 to be credited to Managing Editor Alan Max. "The paper must go on," they say.

There is an $8 gift from a group of "screened seamen" from Brooklyn, the fourth or fifth such contribution from maritime workers who have lost their livelihood because of the savage repression.

From Canton, O., another steel workers' town, there comes $5 from the Freedom of the Press Club there, and a promise of more. And a Madison, Wisc., "constant reader" comes $10 to be credited to "George Morris, Abner Berry, John Pittman, Lester Rodney and wonderful Gurley Flynn." Hardly a day passes without some contribution from Madison.

A Philly musician sends $10 and says "tomorrow belongs to us." There were $10 from Memphis, Tenn., and another $5 from Baltimore.

A member of District 65 came in with $25, of which $10 was given by a worker, distressed by the paper's situation, who sought her out so that the paper continues to give leadership to the working people, and $5 of which came from a 13-year-old girl, earned by babysitting.

A group of lawyers contributed $30 in appreciation of the paper's part "in mobilizing the people for peace and restoration of democracy." A group of friends from the Bronx write "we know how much you need funds to keep going, so here is $50 for peace and civil liberty."

From the Queens vet who turned in his anniversary gifts comes another $25 collected from a reader-couple who had already contributed $10. He and his wife's total is now $70. Doesn't want to credit any one writer because each member of the team does the job wonderfully. But adds note on style: Rodney's "earthiness and popular style" doesn't belong only in sports.

The youth are heard from, too. A member of the staff of the Labor Youth League magazine, New Challenge, sends five to a paper "which fights for a decent future for Young America." There is $50 contributed by the Moranda Smith Labor Youth League in West Bronx, to be credited to Abner Berry's column. And a "draft age youth" sends $2.

The $300 reported Monday from Philadelphia was gathered during the previous week and contributed by individuals and local Freedom of the Press groups at an election forum last Friday addressed by S. W. Gerson and Joseph Dermer, Daily Worker publisher.

The Daily Worker election forum in New York the same evening netted $185 from sale of "Fighting Words," a collection of representative articles out of the Daily Worker from its earliest days.

A $34 contribution from Labor Youth League members in Wisconsin University is "a first installment." The money was raised "because we, in the state of McCarthy, realize what a powerful and mighty voice our paper is in the fight for peace and against those who would lead us down the road to fascism and war . . . We'll at least match this check."

Thanks, senator. In politics, every reaction has its action.

Two former Compass readers announce they have switched to us, and sent us $10. Another Compass reader, who used to admire the Daily Worker from a distance, sought out a Daily Worker reader on Manhattan's west side on the day the Compass went under, asked for the Daily Worker and handed over $10 to save our paper.

Ida Soloman, the double-gold star mother who gave a contribution herself earlier, sends five sent to her by an out-of-town friend. "I had written to this friend about our need for funds," Mrs. Soloman writes to us. "I shall keep trying whenever I think my appeal will bring forth a few dollars."

Two dollars comes from the widow of a veteran trade unionist who died a little more than a week ago. Helen Oberkirch writes: "I am sending this $2 for our paper (though I can hardly afford it but will somehow manage to live) in loving memory of my dear comrade and husband, Charles Oberkirch, who passed away last Saturday, Nov. 8 from cancer and a heart attack. He devoted his life to the ideals we are striving for though in the last few years he suffered illness and had to engage in terrible struggle to keep a job and make a living for his wife and three lovely, wonderful children.

"I expect to face the future difficulties with courage only because we have our paper to lead us in our struggle for peace, economic security and happiness. How can we let our paper die today?"

USSR-Finland Trade Shows Aid to Country in Capitalist Orbit

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW (By Airmail).—The commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Finland provide a striking example of the way East-West trade can help a country in the capitalist sector to stimulate business activity.

Finland, hitherto an exporter mainly of timber and timber products, created a large metal industry to meet the Soviet Union's reparations' claims after World War II. Tens of thousands of highly-skilled workers were trained and large capital investments absorbed in a new industry whose productive capacity exceeded the requirements of the home market.

As early as 1948 the Soviet Union let it be known that its markets would still be open to Finnish industry after the completion of reparations deliveries in 1952. In 1950 a formal trade agreement, lasting five years, was drawn up under which the Finnish metal industry, as it freed itself from reparations deliveries, would sell its products to the Soviet Union on a commercial basis.

Since that time, Finland's exporters have encountered growing

difficulties in selling certain goods in the world market. By last summer Finland could ill afford to pay the gold or dollars required for commodities of prime necessity.

It was at this stage that the Soviet Union offered a supplementary agreement providing for the export to the Soviet Union and corresponding import therefrom of goods to the value of more than 4,000 million marks (17,600,000 dollars).

This enables Finland to switch the industrial capacity created for reparations deliveries to channels of ordinary commodity exchange. Finland can now count on regular deliveries from the USSR of grain, sugar, petroleum products, metals, cotton and industrial equipment without the slightest drain on her modest supply of foreign exchange.

In the words of Finland's Premiere V. Kekkonen, "former foes are going freely and equally forward to build the future on normal foundations."

Finland has also concluded a valuable trade agreement with the Government of the Chinese People's Republic.

Concluded at a time when East-West trade dwindles as a result of American pressure and when manufacturers in many capitalist lands are concerned about what will happen when the artificially stimulated arms boom ends, Soviet-Finnish commercial relations have special significance. They show that trade between a socialist and a capitalist land is feasible and mutually advantageous.

The DAILY WORKER *presents*

a discussion of Joseph Stalin's important article analyzing the operation of economic laws under socialism, and the relations between the Socialist and capitalist nations.

Speaker:

JOHN PITTMAN

Foreign Editor of the Daily Worker

Friday at 8:30 P.M.

Yugoslav Hall

405 West 41st St. — Admission 50c

A second phase of the discussion will be conducted by Pittman the following Friday, Nov. 28 at the same hall.

80 Negro Families Fighting Eviction Win Court Move

The City Housing Authority was stopped yesterday from evicting 80 Negro families from the site of the Van Dyke project in Brownsville, Brooklyn. Supreme Court Justice Henry L. Ughetta refused to act on a show-cause order obtained by the CHA against the families who still live in buildings which the city has marked for demolition to clear way for the project.

The court ruling followed militant actions by the families and the Brownsville Tenants and Consumers Council. Last Wednesday the families sat in the office of the Van Dyke site from Blake Ave. and Sackman St., from early afternoon until nearly midnight. A number of similar demonstrations followed.

The CHA took over title to the homes two years ago. Hundreds of families have already cleared out and much of the project has been erected. But the remaining 80 families—all Negro—could find no other homes.

They demanded that the CHA find them suitable quarters before they leave their homes. Several were offered apartments in Manhattan in the area of 114th Street and Second Ave., but they turned the offer down because this area is also scheduled for demolition.

The CHA then turned to the courts. Judge Ughetta, however, held that the city had no right to throw out families unable to move to suitable habitations.

This was the second victory won by tenants this week against eviction efforts by government agencies. On Tuesday, Herman T. Stichman, State Housing Commissioner, was enjoined from evicting veterans from the Manhattan Beach Houses. State Supreme Court Justice Frank E. Johnson held that the state had no right to evict the veterans until the matter is brought to trial. Eight veterans, acting as a tenants' committee, had started court action after a number of tenants had been served with eviction notices.

San Diego Union Leaders Fined For 'Conspiracy'

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 19.—Three union leaders here were fined and given three years' probation following a trial on a charge of "conspiracy."

Sec-Treas. John W. Brown of Bartenders & Waiters Local 500, Hotel & Restaurant Employes Intl. Union and business agent Dudley Wright of Cooks & Waitresses Local 402 each were finds $3,000. Local 500 Pres. William Pierson was fined $1,500.

The three union leaders previously had been given unanimous votes of confidence by members of the locals at a mass meeting.

The indictments came at the height of an organized attempt by the employers to wreck the culinary unions' campaign for health and welfare insurance funds supported jointly by management and labor.

Most major bars and taverns here, however have agreed to go along with the unions in the insurance plan.

72% in Poll To Eisenhower: Go to Korea

Seven out of every 10 American voters want President-elect Eisenhower to carry out his promise to go to Korea, the Gallup Poll reported yesterday. From the typical replies quoted by George Gallup in the World-Telegram yesterday, it was also clear that the majority of Americans want Eisenhower's to be an end-the-war trip, not a pleasure jaunt or fact-finding journey.

Seventy-two percent of voters polled said they want Eisenhower to go to Korea, 23 percent did not and 5 percent offered no opinion.

One person who favored his going said Eisenhower "should make this trip a step toward removing the U. S. from the war." Another said that if Eisenhower doublecrosses the country it "would immediately lose faith in him for not keeping his promise."

But a 21-year-old Plainsboro, N. J. repairman awaiting his draft notice put it most directly:

"I want him to go to Korea so I won't have to go!"

One of those (a Chicago librarian) who didn't think the Korea trip should be made, expressed strong skepticism about Eisenhower's desire for ending the war and his good faith in promising to journey to the war scene. "It will not help—it was a campaign maneuver. He has to keep his promise now or lose face, but his appearance on the scene will not help. He already knows the facts."

Thus, both from the comments of those who want, and those who don't want Eisenhower to go to Korea, it was clear that the ending of the war—as promised—and not the trip in itself—is what the American people are expecting.

Bars Rehearing To Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday refused to grant Harry Bridges a rehearing in his 1950 frameup perjury conviction and the longshore leader was expected to take an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The International Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union president was sentenced to five years in jail on the testimony of stoolpigeons that he had lied at his naturalization hearing in 1945.

Stoppage at Macy's Hits Pay Renege

Sales at Macy's big Herald Square department store came to a virtual standstill yesterday as workers protested the company's attempt to back out on terms of a wage increase awarded by an arbitrator last month. The spontaneous stoppage began when the company suspended 300 workers after a committee of these workers protested the failure of the store to give them any raise as granted to others in the store.

At noon workers on the sixth floor walked off to join the 300 on the 13th floor where the committee had gone to raise the grievance. In a little while workers from all other departments and floors began to join the group. By 3:30 p.m. there were about 750 workers on the 13th floor.

Under last month's arbitration award the workers, who belong to CIO Department Store Employes Local 1-S, were entitled to a $2.75 weekly wage increase. The store, however, has refused to interpret the award in this mannr.

The union has insisted that the award means a $2.75 increase for everyone. But the store has maintained that this does not apply to workers who get ceiling wages, or to those who were hired after February, 1952 or who have received merit raises during the course of the year.

Macy's contract with Local 1-S expired last February and the dispute went to an arbitrator who haned down his decision last month.

Store and union officials were unavailable for comment as this edition went to press. The protest action was still growing at an early hour yesterday evening.

DAR Member Named Juror in Pittsburgh Trial

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19.—A member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which excludes Negroes and campaigns against Communists, was the third juror selected by Judge Stewart for the "Pittsburgh 5" trial.

The two previous choices by Judge Stewart were an American Legionnaire, who had been recommended for jury service by his Legion Post, and a retired production engineer from the Mellon family's Union Switch & Signal Co.

The DAR member is Mrs. Hazel R. Enos of Masontown, Pa. Her husband is employed as a mason by the H. C. Frick Co.'s (U. S. Steel's) Robena Mine.

Defense Attorney Ralph Edises vigorously objected to the DAR juror, who was selected to sit in judgment on Ben Careathers, Negro defendant, and other members of the "Pittsburgh 5."

Jurors are being individually examined by the judge. The questioning has been going on for a week. The judge's selections are subject to possible peremptory challenges by each side.

PAUL ROBESON HAILED AT BIG CONCERT IN HARTFORD

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 18.—Paul Robeson appeared in concert here before an enthusiastic audience at the Weaver High School. Robeson's concert, sponsored by the People's Party of Connecticut, with the cooperation of the Greater Hartford Negro Labor Council, attracted hundreds of music lovers, who turned out in spite of newspaper threats.

The public debate around Robeson's right to sing in the school building arose after the School Board by a vote of 6 to 3, granted the audtorium to the sponsors. However, the vast majority of Hartford citizens supported the Board's action.

The concert audience applauded widly as Robeson sang from his vast repertory of people's songs of all lands.

Supporting Robeson were Miss Hope Foye, a brilliant young lyric soprano, who is a native of Hartford, and the Jewish Peoples Chorus, a state-wide choral group.

Robeson drew applause from the audience when he pointed out that he had sung in Hartford and many other cities in Connecticut many times in the past and declared, "I will appear here and in many other places around the country as long as I can sing. I will never relinquish my right to speak here or anywhere else."

U.S. LOSSES NOW 126,726

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Pentagon today announced a new total of 126,726 U. S. casualties in Korea, an increase of 839 over last week's report.

The list included 225 dead, 556 wounded, 30 missing and 28 captured.

Crime Probe Didn't Call Lane, Murphy, Saypol

By MICHAEL SINGER and ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The State Crime Commission probe of the crime-politics' tie-up closed with a dull thud yesterday, with the Commission itself the object of public suspicion for its failure to grill State Supreme Court Justice Irving M. Saypol, Federal Judge Thomas F. Murphy and U.S. Attorney Myles Lane, or the underworld boss, Thomas "Three Finger Brown" Luchese, with whom each had been linked.

The probe ended on a note of anti-climax when chairman Joseph M. Proskauer helped the three frameup prosecutors of the Rosenberg, Hiss and current Smith Act trials get off a most unpleasant hook.

It was believed, however, that the obvious reluctance of Tammany men Saypol, Murphy and Lane to bare the full story of their relations with the reputed gangland boss would forever dog their political careers.

Yesterday's hearings were occupied with the intricate financial dealings of David E. Frankenstein, a life-long Republican, and his father-in-law, Judge Aaron J. Levy, closely identified with Tammany and the leaders of the Liberal Party.

PRECEDED SAYPOL

Saypol, whose name entered the probe some days before a witness set $100,000 as the figure for which State Supreme Court judgeships are sold, succeeded Levy on the bench when Levy became the court's official referee in 1951. Saypol, who got the job as a reward for the prosecution of the framed Rosenbergs, retained as his staff aids, Irving Simon, a Tammany district leader, who had been Levy's confidential aide since 1932.

Frankenstein, whose annual income was never higher than $3,000 from 1930 to 1944, or $6000 from 1944 to 1950, was described as having purchased $183,-476 worth of stock during a single brief period.

Frankstein, who argued, yelled and perspired during a tempestuous stay on the stand, in attempting to explain the disposition of one large sum of money, declared:

"I invested in the American capitalist system."

This tortured effort to justify his actions in the name of anti-communism put the Republican son-in-law of a Tammany judge at least one up on Messrs Murphy, Saypol and Lane, all of whom have built their careers on anti-Communist frameups but, until now, seem disinclined to take their chances on using the anti-Communist routine at a hearing on their acquaintanceship with Luchese.

Frankenstein, although not admitted to the bar, was described by Isidore Greenbaum, one-time treasurer of Tammany Hall, as having held unusual power in Judge Levy's court.

Levy, who received a judge's salary of $28,000 a year (he served nearly two full terms of 14 years each) was described as having $326,000 net receipts from 1948 to the end of 1951, with $400,000 in disbursements and the $80,000 difference unexplained. It was reported that the judge transferred to his Republican son-in-law 8,100 shares of International Telegraph & Telephone stock, worth $125,-000 in 1950.

Mrs. Rose Connors, who had lived in the Levy household from the age of 12 until seven years ago, provided more damaging testimony. A mild-mannered, soft-spoken woman, Mrs. Connors admitted asking Judge Levy for court patronage.

Q. Did you ever have securities in your name that did not belong to you?

A. Yes.

Q. Who gave them to you?

A. The judge.

Q. What did you do with the dividend checks?

A. I gave them to him.

Mrs. Connors said the Judge "gave me money" to pay income taxes on the dividends, and that she had received appointments in receiverships from his court. Receivership appointments to administer funds and property of litigants before the courts are the biggest patronage plums in New York politics, with the receiver's fee set by the court. Mrs. Connors, who is not legally-trained, said she got as many as 70 receiverships from 1935 until the late 1940's.

Simon, the Tammany aide inherited by Saypol from Levy, said Mrs. Connors held 600 shares of Southern Pacific R.R. stock actually owned by Judge Levy. Simon said he had deposited checks "all along," given him by the judge but made out to Mrs. Connors.

Negro Press Roundup

Most Negro newspapers this week, except the Pittsburgh Courier, which supported Eisenhower's candidacy, advised a wait-and-see policy regarding what the General would do about civil rights as President.

The Courier editorially said it was "proud of the election of Dwight D. Eisenhower as President of the U. S." But the news columns of all papers had more meat as to the bearing of the election results on the Negro people.

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The news magazine Jet and the Baltimore Afro-American carried surveys of Negroes elected to office. Jointly, the surveys revealed that some 50 Negro legislators, in 19 states, were elected, including many firsts like the Negro State Senator in New York and one in Michigan.

Jet observed, significantly, that Negro candidates in every instance ran on the Democratic ticket, but survived the Republican sweep, showing that Negro voters split their votes intelligently or went down the line with the Democratic Party. Charles Diggs, a Negro State Senaor in Michigan, beat his white Republican opponent ten-to-one.

A number of papers polled their readers on why Eisenhower got votes. The New York Amsterdam News said that while many were touched by the implied Eisenhower promise to "bring our soldiers from Korea speedily, Negroes feared . . . another depression," contending that Negro voters stuck with the Democrats because the picture of depression "haunted Negroes more than it did white voters."

An article by Alice A. Dunnigan, Washington correspondent, in the Amsterdam News, revealed that most of the 50 Negro government workers earning more than $5,000 yearly, would face a change in employment with the election of Eisenhower. Miss Dunnigan showed that these 50 Negroes compared with a total of some 200,000 government workers in the higher brackets, indicating how jimcrow operates in that field.

An indication of how Negroes will fare for civil rights in the coming period is contained in the Afro-American story of the 60-month chain gang sentence given the South Carolina Negro editor John J. McCray by the Byrnes Dixiecrat government. The sentence was clamped on the militant editor, who defeated the Dixiecrat-GOP tie-up for Eisenhower with 80,000 votes, as a reprisal. The gimmick was a phony two-year-old "libel" charge.

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The Norfolk Journal and Guide highlighted another civil rights issue in a story which revealed that white supremacists in Norfolk have turned to the State Real Estate Board for assistance in enforcing residential jimcrow. Plan is to have the board revoke any broker's license who sells "restricted" homes to Negroes. The sale of two such homes is now being contested by the racists. . . The Courier placed its minimum civil rights program to Eisenhower: "The first step . . . should be the appointment of a Negro Commissioner (in Washington, D. C.), the next step should be the immediate abolition of the separate school system, and the final act should be the passage of a civil rights ordnance abolishing every form of racial discrimination in the nation's capital."

The preparation for a conference of affiliates of the World Federation of Trade Unions in the Caribbean was reported in a dispatch in the Courier.

(Continued on Page 5)

What Is Really Happening in Kenya

The following analysis of the situation in Kenya, Africa, was issued in the News Letter circulated by the Council on African Affairs:

TO GET A TRUE PICTURE of the meaning of the military blitz launched Oct. 21 by the British in their East African colony and protectorate, Kenya, facing the Indian Ocean just below Ethiopia, it is important first of all to realize that the present crisis there has been building up for a long time.

In the grab and scramble of the European powers for African colonies in the last quarter of the last century, this section of East Africa was staked out for England by the British East African Co., which collected taxes and wielded authority until London got around to establishing formal control in Kenya in 1895. The first significant influx of white settlers came in 1903—from South Africa. Today the population of the territory consists of 5,500,000 Africans, 30,000 whites, 90,000 Indians, and 25,000 Arabs.

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FROM THE VERY BEGINNING there was trouble as the African resisted yielding up their lands to the white invaders. Chief Waiyaki fought with spear and arrows against Maxim guns. Revolt after revolt, such as that of the Nandis in 1905, were put down by the British. And ever since about 1905 the white settlers have been talking about "the Native Menace."

The East African Association was the first political organization in Kenya to unite all sections of the African people and voice their demands. It was organized by young Africans who returned home from World War I (when Tanganyika, to the south of Kenya, passed from German to British control via the League of Nations) to face evictions under the Crown Lands Ordinance, higher taxes, and more oppressive measures such as the requirement that Africans carry identification passes, called Kipandi.

Under the leadership of Harry Thuku, the Association grew in strength, challenging the white overlords in the courts and by appeals to the Colonial Office in London.

The arrest of this leader in March, 1922, precipitated the first general strike of Africans in Kenya. There followed a massacre when police opened fire upon the throng of men, women, and children who were keeping an orderly vigil outside the police headquarters at Nairobi where their leader was being held.

Fearing African reprisals, Kenya officials—just as they are doing today—launched an offensive action, sending armed police patrols throughout the land, banning all meetings, and setting the chiefs and headmen (now the paid servants of the overlords) to spy on supporters of the Association. Thuku was deported without trial and his organization was declared outlawed. But it did not die; it went underground.

"The Africans of Kenya had their Maquis long before Hitler appeared on the European scene," says the present-day leader, Jomo Kenyatta, in writing of this period of Kenya's history.

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THE EAST AFRICAN ASSOCIATION was replaced by the Kikuyu Central Association, formed in 1924, as the legally recognized spokesman for Kenya Africans. It developed into a strong organization and remained the leading political movement down to World War II. It, too, was declared outlawed in 1940 and remains today on the list of banned "subversive organizations" of Africans in Kenya.

World War II brought a considerable increase in the number of African wage-workers, particularly in the cities. Mombasa, Kenya's principal port, was crippled by general strikes in 1939 and 1944. And in the latter year came the founding of the third and greatest political movement of Africans in Kenya, the Kenya African Union (KAU). Its objective: "to unite all Kenya Africans for the cause of African self-government." In January of this year it was reported to have a membership of "over 100,000, divided into 50 district branches covering all the major tribes of Kenya."

The KAU and African organized labor in Kenya advanced together in the post-war years. Strikes involving tens of thousands of workers of all sorts again tied up Mombasa in 1947.

On May Day, 1949, the East African TUC was founded. The police raid on the TUC headquarters and arrest of its leaders, President Frederick Kubai and General Secretary Makhan Singh, a year later, May, 1950, set off a strike of 6,000 African workers in Nairobi. Police used armored cars and tear gas bombs and made about 300 arrests during two weeks of running fights with the strikers.

Meanwhile the KAU, in September, 1948, petitioned the United Nations, declaring: "The United Kingdom Government through its officials has combined with a small group of British settlers to exercise a dictatorship over the Africans." The petition set forth in detail the political, economic and social grievances of the people.

KAU representatives carried another petition to the UN Assembly meeting in Paris last year, following which they campaigned for mass support in both Kenya and England for a five-point program to safeguard African land rights (see Feb. 25, 1952 Newsletter).

(To be continued)

Aussie Tells of Visit to Hankow Seamen's Club

"THE BEST SEAMAN's club I have ever been in," is the enthusiastic tribute of an Australian seaman, Bill Bird, to the Hankow Seaman's Club in New China. Bird describes the magnificent new edifice for the use of Hankow seamen, waterfront workers and their families, in the "Seamen's Journal," Official Organ of the Seamen's Union of Australia. The article has been reprinted here by "Floodtide," a paper put out by the Maritime Peace Committee for American seamen.

Said Floodtide: "We feel that the reprinting of this article serves the cause of peace in that it will help us in our understanding of the conditions and life of the Chinese seamen; it helps bridge the gap since our own ships have been restricted and gives us an indication of the vast opportunities for peaceful trade. As the standard of living of the Chinese people is raised, so is their need for everything our country can produce."

The Article from the Australian Seaman's Journal, entitled "A Seaman's Dream Come True," follows:

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"RIGHT on the banks of the Yangtse River, stands a most impressive building of superb design, a flat-roofed concrete and steel building finished with a brown-textured cement. Towering over the Hankow wharves it dominates the scene for miles. That is the Hankow Seamans' Club, pride of the Wuhan Seaman's Union, which covers seamen and waterside workers. They may well be proud of it, for it is the best seamen's club I have ever been in. This club is for the use of seamen, waterside workers and their families.

"The main building is three stories high; the first floor is a recreation room with polished floors; tables and chairs, a stage piano. The outstanding feature of the room is the Hankow Seamen's Union Emblem, picked out in fluorescent lights. Our tour of inspection showed that the club has a shower room with all toilet facilities supplied, a meal-room, library, two billiard rooms, a music room, table-tennis facilities, a study room equipped with a large scale working model of the Yangtse River and the Chinese Coast showing the various shipping routes.

"On the flat roof is a meeting place; and basketball court is in the yard. Attached was a modern motion picture theatre with seating for 900, stalls and circles. It is the equal of most Australian theatres.

"All this has been accomplished in less than two years; the building itself being started in 1950.

"A startling contrast to the old rule was provided by the sight of a dilapidated brick building behind, which we were informed were the offices of the old Kuomintang Union. This corrupt outfit had collected enough building levies to build 20 clubrooms but had built none in all the years of its existence. As a seaman, I was most interested to learn that the wages of seamen have gone up; and they have guaranteed employment. As a ship is finished, an insurance scheme pays wages until the next one is picked up."

300 BRAVE PITTSBURGH TERROR TO HAIL STEVE NELSON, '5' AT ROCKWELL KENT FETE

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19.—Nearly 300 workers crowded a hall at the edge of Pittsburgh's largest steel mill and cheered for Steve Nelson and the others of the "Pittsburgh 5" defendants at a buffet dinner late Sunday.

It was the biggest progressive meeting in the steel city since 1948.

Steve Nelson himself wasn't present. He was locked up behind four feet of granite. But the crowd kept interrupting again and again with applause when Steve's wife Margaret brought his greetings. And the people gave a heart-warming reception to Steve's co-defendants, William Albertson, Ben Careathers, Jim Dolsen and Irving Weissman.

TIRED OF BEING AFRAID

The crowd had come to greet the guest of honor, the artist, Rockwell Kent, president of the International Workers Order, on his 70th birthday. But the workers had also come to demonstrate against the Department of Justice's deportation delirium, and against the thought-control trials.

"We're tired of being afraid of the Matt Cvetics," said a Slovak-American mother, who had come with a group of steel workers and their wives from the city of McKeesport near by.

"It's too late to be afraid," added Rockwell Kent in his speech a little later. "We have to fight fascism together."

The meeting was chaired by Rev. Burton Logan, the religious editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, the country's largest Negro newspaper.

A fighting speech by Pat Cush, the grand old man of the labor movement, who has been battling the Steel Trust since he was president of the big Homestead Steel local 63 years ago, was one of the high points of the meeting.

"I am immensely encouraged tonight," the 85-year-old veteran said. "I see victory ahead."

A young Negro steel worker brought solidarity greetings from a labor youth group.

Among the speakers was Allan McNeil, district representative of the United Electrical union, who was arrested recently on false immigration charges.

"They are making a special attack on men who fought in Spain," said McNeil. "It isn't an accident that two of the members of the Pittsburgh 5 fought in Spain. I'm proud that I fought against Franco. I hated fascism then and I hate it more than ever today."

Albertson gave Rockwell Kent the defendants' warm thanks for his part in the fight to get bail for Steve Nelson.

"Your letter to District Attorney James Malone made him so angry," said Albertson, "that he released it to the press. And the story inspired many hundreds of other friends of freedom to write similar letters for bail for Steve Nelson."

Margaret Nelson's eyes filled as she spoke of her husband. "His heart is with you today," she said. "And I can't tell you how much he appreciates every letter you send to him in prison."

(Steve's address is Allegheny County Prison, Rost St., Pa.)

Camp Unity Reunion Thanksgiving Eve

Robert McFerrin, tenor at Camp Unity last season, who toured Europe last year and leaves in January again for Europe, will head Camp Unity's show on Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 26, at Manhattan Center.

Other artists include Bob and Louis DeCormier, Geraldine Overstreet, Hesh Bernardi and Jeanne Kirstein.

A 10-peace orchestra will provide the music at Unity's traditional Thanksgiving Reunion.

Daily Worker

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DEMAND PEACE PLEDGE BE KEPT

THE PRESSURE FOR ENDING the war is mounting everywhere: in the Asian countries whose people are bearing the main brunt; in West Europe where the war's burdens are worsening the hardships of the population; in our own country, whose electorate just gave Eisenhower a mandate to end the war immediately, and who are now—according to the Wall Street Journal—deluging the Augusta, Ga., retreat of the President-elect with letters calling for fulfillment of that mandate.

But another kind of pressure—the pressure for extending the Korean war—is also mounting in our country.

This pressure comes from the swinish moneybags who are piling up maximum profits from the war.

Barron's Weekly declared that "it is now no secret that top military leaders in Korea dread the possibility of a truce," and quoted approvingly Gen. Van Fleet's words: "We need military victory. We must defeat the Chinese armies in the field." (11-3-52.)

Small wonder the Washington Post warns Eisenhower to beware of this mounting pressure to extend the war.

The determination of the Wall Street billionaires to continue the carnage can be seen in the behavior of our delegation to the United Nations.

There, a Pakistan proposal for a cease-fire now with negotiation of remaining issues later was summarily rejected by a U. S. representative.

The Indian compromise proposal, which contained a concession to the Pentagon and provided for the so-called "principle" of "non-forcible repatriation," has also been turned down by our delegation, even though our so-called "allies"—Britain, France and other imperialist countries—are reportedly counseling U. S. acceptance of the Indian plan.

The clear implication is that Washington does not want to end the war on any account, and that no matter how reasonable the Soviet proposal for strict adherence to international law and the 1944 Geneva Convention, the real rulers of our country are determined the war must go on.

Only a new and powerful movement of the people for a cease-fire now will change this situation, will demonstrate to Eisenhower that the Nov. 4 mandate for peace MUST BE FULFILLED.

SLANDERING THE FOREIGN BORN

THE BIG NEWSPAPERS are helping the state crime commission put across a vicious fraud when almost all the names headlined out of the hearings are Italian-sounding ones—such as Luchese, DeSapio, Rao. An attempt is being made to create the impression that all those of Italian background form the base of criminal activities in the U. S.

FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover, in a recent article in the Pathfinder, has also sought to spread this slander against a people most of whose sons and daughters are found in the working class and who have always been a bulwark of trade unionism in the United States. Not so long ago similar slanders were hurled at the Irish and, more recently, against the Jewish people.

Every informed person knows that crime is big business and that its upper echelons reach into the offices of the big corporations and banks and into big politics. But these slanders against entire national groups are always resorted to as a scapegoat method to avert any serious probing into who really runs the rackets.

It is the same way in the current N. Y. State Crime Commission hearings. Here and there a prominent non-Italian figure is mentioned (nearly all of them notorious red-hunters). But when names like U. S. attorney Myles Lane, Judge Irving Saypol, Judge Thomas Murphy, crop up, any further investigation is choked off and the record and headlines revert to the small fry.

Thus, when Judge Murphy was brought into the record, Judge Proskauer, commission chairman, cut off further revelations by announcing that it was "no reflection on him (Murphy) or other reputable citizens."

Demands should be raised for a full, real investigation. Such people as Murphy, Saypol and Lane and those higher up who manipulate their appointments, should be called to the stand. Let's have a real crime probe that doesn't stop short of powerful business and political figures, no matter who they may be.

EYES ON UN

Gallacher Writes Steve Nelson Of Fight for U.S. Political Victims

William Gallacher, Scottish Communist leader who spent many years in Parliament, tells of the overseas campaign for the freedom of American political prisoners, in a letter to Steve Nelson, who is serving a 20-year "sentence" in Pittsburgh on fake charges of "sedition."

The veteran Scittish leader's letter is charged with anger against the brutal witchhunters. And it is filled with affection and admiration for American Communists who are courageously fighting for progress and peace.

The letter was written in longhand from Gallacher's home in Paisley, Scotland. It reached Nelson several weeks late as a Pittsburgh jury was being selected to try Steve again on Federal thought control charges with four co-defendants.

Gallacher's letter is as follows:

68 Rowan St.,
Paisley, Scotland.
Oct. 11, 1952

Dear Steve:

It is difficult to speak of what is happening in the United States these days with restraint. That a man, who is supposed to be unbiased, educated and normally intelligent can be used to sit on a bench and condemn a political opponent to 20-years imprisonment is in itself an open confession of complete bankruptcy on the part of the American monopoly capitalists.

They can no longer rule as of old by the time-worn method of bourgeois democracy. The terrific crash of 1914, which heralded the epoch of imperialist wars for in-

GALLACHER

vestment and plunder, badly shoook the whole capitalist system and aroused enslaved peoples everywhere in a struggle for freedom.

The second world war has shattered capitalist economy and brought imperialism up against a blind end. This is the cause of the ferocity with which they try to crush the colonial peoples and the genuine leaders of the workingclass in the homeland.

My heart is with you and other party comrades in America, who, in the face of the most violent persecution have stood up straight and strong as true loyal leaders in the great cause of peace and human progress.

Over here we are doing all in our power to bring home to the workers the real character of the "witchhunt" in America with an urgent call for petitions, resolutions and other means of forcing the release of all workingclass prisoners. Yours is a special case which deserves and gets special attention. I was shocked when I read of your sentence and the whole nature of the prosecution and persecution associated with it.

I hope, despite all you have gone through, that your health keeps good, and that the American workers, encouraged and supported by the workers of this and all other countries will force open the prison doors so that you, with the others, may take your honorable place in the vanguard of the American workingclass.

With my heart's warmest greetings,

Yours ever,
WM. GALLACHER

CORRECTION

In yesterday's Daily Worker, in continuing the editorial "The Rosenbergs Must Not Die" from Page 1 to Page 5, a number of lines were accidentally omitted. The section should have read:

"It was Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided at the sordid Foley Square judicial proceedings, who gave away the real reasons behind the Rosenberg prosecution.

"'It is so difficult to make people realize,' Judge Kaufman lectured the court, 'that this country is engaged in a life and death struggle with a completely different system.'

"And then Judge Kaufman buttressed his death sentence given the Rosenbergs with accusations to fit and to feed the current war hysteria."

Negro Press

(Continued from Page 4)

Barbados, B. W. I. There is broad support for such a conference, the report relates, in the Caribbean Labor Congress.

Ferdinand Smith, the Negro labor leader, former national secretary of the CIO National Maritime Union, who was deported by the Truman Administration, was reportedly again refused admission to Trinidad, but that other adherents of the WFTU are actively organzing the Caribbean workers. Smith is now an official of the WFTU.

(Note: Closer to home, not one Negro paper has mentioned the coming Negro Labor Council Convention in Cleveland. And the grapevine has it that U. S. government agents have visited Negro editors to "discuss" the NNLC.—AWB).

The Courier has a socko carton from Ollie Harrington, now in France. Two Negroes are standing before a wall in Paris on which is painted: "Americans go home!" One of the Negroes says to his companion as they study the sentence: "Look a there, Bootsie. Now this is one time that jimcrow works out good. 'Cause that there sign DO NOT mean for colored."—A. W. B.

Gurley Flynn

(Continued from Page 1)

boss Thomas "Three Finger Brown" Luchese, asked the judge to declare her guilty.

Lane asked for the citation when Miss Flynn refused to tell assistant prosecutor David L. Marks if Clara Bodian had ever participated in meetings of the Communist Party's National Woman's Commission between 1947 and 1951. Miss Flynn had previously testified that Miss Bodian did not act as chairman of the New York State woman's commission nor was she a member of the national commission during the years mentioned.

"I can't answer that question," Miss Flynn declared, when Marks asked if Miss Bodian attended the national commission meetings.

"I direct you to answer the question," Judge Dimock said.

"I am sorry, but I can't answer the question," Miss Flynn told the judge.

The jury was excused and Lane asked that the defendant be cited for contempt.

"You are found guilty of contempt of court and you are remanded for not more than 30 days or until you purge yourself," the judge said.

Later, when Miss Flynn refused to identify Lou Diskin as chairman of a party commission, she was cited the second time for "contempt" and sentenced to 30 days. The judge said the sentences would run concurrently.

Judge Dimock stayed execution of the sentence until Miss Flynn concludes her testimony, at the request of defense attorney John T. McTernan.

In refusing to answer the questions, Miss Flynn evoked her Constitutional privilege "not to debase or degrade herself." At the present time, she said, in a "hysterical climate," and persons named by her as Communists would be "harassed by the FBI, lose their jobs and face prosecution under the Smith Act."

"Every tradition of my family, the Irish people and the labor movement from which I come is against being a stoolpigeon," Miss Flynn told the court.

Miss Flynn, acting as her own counsel, opened the defense argument against the prosecutor's plan to have her name persons as Communists. She stated it was part of a "strange pattern" developed in earlier Smith Act prosecutions. It was designed, she said, "primarily to keep Communist witnesses from testifying unless they act as informers to name names."

"I feel very strongly, and I have no desire to be in contempt of this court," she argued, "but to furnish lists of names seems irrelevant . . . morally repugnant to the traditions of the labor movement."

She explained that if she named a worker in industry as a Communist "I guarantee you he would lose his job."

"He would be followed by the FBI" she said, "prosecution under the McCarran and Smith Acts could result. . . I feel I would discredit my long and honorable record in the labor movement by answering Mr. Marks' questions."

Miss Flynn's statement, which she made orally, was presented as an affidavit on the facts.

She told the judge she had many friends in the labor movement, who although not agreeing with her political opinion, would nevertheless be "shocked" if she bowed to the prosecutor's plan and identified a list of persons as Communists. She pointed out that the prosecution had conceded that the Communist Party was not outlawed.

"Therefore," she said, "it should be assumed I should not, as a leader of my party, be called upon to place members of my party in jeopardy . . . persons I should name would be dragged before Congressional committees."

Miss Flynn said Communists would be proud to declare their affiliation under normal political conditions.

She declared:

"I defy anyone to go back 40 years in American labor history and remember facts as I have done in my testimony here. But to name other people, to speak for them. . . . No!"

Judge Dimock refused to admit Miss Flynn's statement into the record as an affidavit. Defense attorney Mary Kaufman presented an offer of proof which she said was prepared by all the defendants. The document did not name any names, but presented the very facts the prosecutor said he was seeking to bring out in the cross-examination.

Marks said that by asking Miss Flynn to identify persons as Communists he could show it was party practice to name all chairmen of state party commissions as members also of corresponding national commissions. He said that through this procedure he expected to refute Miss Flynn's statement that government informer John Lautner, once chairman of the party's New York State review commission, was not a member of a corresponding national commission.

The stipulation offered by the defense revealed, however, there were 13 national commissions and in only seven were the chairmen of corresponding state commissions members.

Marks, who consulted throughout the day with U. S. Attorney Lane, had first refused even to look at the proposed defense stipulation.

"I prefer to cross-examine the witness," Marks declared.

"I don't see how Mr. Marks can refuse the offer without knowing what is in it," said Mrs. Kaufman.

After consulting again with Lane, however, Marks examined the document briefly but again refused to accept it. Judge Dimock said:

"I don't think it is before the house."

"If the prosecutor sincerely wanted to check the facts of Communist Party practice in its commissions and its committees he would accept the stipulation which establishes what he seeks to draw from the witness," attorney Kaufman argued.

She asked the judge to weigh the prohibitive value of the names Marks was attempting to have Miss Flynn identify "against the social harm that would come from the questioning."

Pettis Perry, defendant acting as his own counsel, said the issue was not just the question of names, but the loss of jobs for those named and their harrassment by the FBI.

Defense attorney James Wright charged the prosecutor was striking a "foul blow" at due process of law and was aiming to "degrade and harass the witness."

Defense attorney Frank Serri said that to permit Marks to fish for names of Communists would be to give the prosecution a "ruthless weapon."

The citing of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for contempt because she refused to become a Government informer was denounced yesterday by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference 401 Broadway, as an attempt by the U. S. attorney Myles Lone "to cover up the exposure of the enormous influence exerted by the underworld on the U. S. Attorney's office."

The CEDC urged "the widest public protest directed at Attorney General James McGrannery in Washington and U. S. Attorney Myles Lane at the Federal Courthouse in N. Y."

Salute To Fighters Against Racism In South Africa

Come One! Come All!

Hear!

- **PAUL ROBESON**
- **DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS**

See!

- **Asadata Dafora** and the Shogola Oloba Dance Group
- **Alice Childress,** scene from "Gold Through the Trees"

(Proceeds to help the South African Resistance Campaign)

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4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
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6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
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ISIDORE WEISSBERG
Died Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1952

The Dressmakers Committee calls on all members of the garment, millinery and associated industries and others to pay their last respects to the beloved leader of rank and file dressmakers, devoted fighter in the labor movement.

Funeral Today from Manhattan Center
34th St. between 8th and 9th Aves., N.Y.C.

The last viewing of Leader Weissberg will be from 11:30 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. today

Sonia Chaikin, Fanny Golos, S. Haber, Alex Kolkin, H. Migdal

The Path to Treason

By DAVID PLATT

The path of anti-Semitism and anti-Communism leads to betrayal of one's country.

A classic example of this is the career of the notorious French writer and editor Charles Maurras, who died Nov. 16 at the age of 84.

Maurras began his treasonable activities against his country in the 1890s by using his pen to denounce the Jews during the Dreyfus frameup, which he aided and abetted. (Dreyfus, a Jewish officer in the French army, was falsely charged with betraying military secrets to a foreign power.)

Behind Maurras' anti-Semitism was hatred of the whole concept of democracy and the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity born in the French Revolution of 1789. He was deeply involved in the conspiracy to overthrow the Republican government of France by force and violence and restore the monarchy under cover of the Dreyfus hysteria.

• • •

Defeated in this by the courageous democratic movement led by Emile Zola, Maurras founded, together with the royalist Leon Daudet, the anti-Semitic, anti-Socialist and anti-Communist journal, L'Action Francais.

This reactionary paper influenced the fascist movements in Italy and Germany in the 20s and 30s.

Mussolini was a close student of the poison pen writings of the French anti-Semite, and was probably one of the first to congratulate Maurras in 1937 when he printed a list of 80 Socialist deputies in the Leon Blum government whom he said should be dispatched "with a kitchen knife."

Just as in the 1890s anti-Semitism and treason were linked in the Dreyfus case, so in the 1940s the path of anti-Communism led to the betrayal of France by men like Maurras.

In the 40s, L'Action Francais was the organ of the traitors who welcomed the Nazis to France and collaborated with them.

For betraying his country, Maurras was sentenced to life imprisonment after the liberation, but was released last year by the Marshallized French government as part of its policy of allowing collaborationists to return to public life.

"This is Dreyfus' revenge," Maurras is reported to have said when the verdict against him was read in court.

He remained to the bitter end a violent hater of democracy.

There's a lesson for Americans in the career of this man who championed monarchism, fascism, anti-Semitism, anti-Communism and treason.

'CLIMATE OF EDEN' — IDEALIST DRAMA

By HARRY RAYMOND

"Climate of Eden," Moss Hart's new play at the Martin Beck, is about a non-conformist English clergyman in a steaming corner of the jungle of British Guiana. With the help of his family and the native Negro and Indian population, the clergyman builds on the little patch surrounding his mission church what he believes to be his Eden in the jungles. Into this tropical dream world comes a man from the mad, mad world outside. His homicidal dementia brings uncanny shudderings to the colony, in fact nearly wrecks it. But the mad man from far off London yields to the climate of Eden and is cured of his insanity. And the Rev. Harmston continues happily to preach his gospel of uninhibited freedom and brotherly love.

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Mr. Hart, the playbill says, based his play on the novel, but it is obvious from viewing the play that Mr. Hart chose the story of the jungle utopia as a vehicle for a few of his critical thoughts on contemporary civilization.

Although the play has a number of serious weaknesses it presents some fascinating and gripping scenes. The pastor has developed an atmosphere of racial equality in the environs of his church. But the parts which Mr. Hart has written for his Negro actors are far from adequate. The roles are not the vicious stereotypes one is customed to see on Broadway. Neither do they express the obvious aspirations of the Negro in the dramatic problem unfolded in the play. And significant points in the production are decidedly blurred by odd splashes of metaphysical hokum.

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There is, of course, a serpent in Mr. Hart's Eden. It enters in the form of Gregory Hawke, the crazed young Englishman, distracted with the idea that he has driven his wife to death. Hawke appears as a symbol of some of the baseness, the repressions, the odious hypocrisies and the smothering confusions of a dog-eat-dog society. He is shocked, frightened at first, by the simple honest life which holds sway in the area of the clergyman's influence.

• • •

The frank, realistic views on life expressed by the clergyman's daughters, Olivia and Mabel, are at first shunned by the young man as immoral. The interracial church services seem odd to him. He can't understand the naturally good social relations among the people who surround him. No one prays. They relax instead and dream. The Bible, says the clergyman, contains some ripping good legends. Those who wish to do so smoke during church services. They applaud a good scripture reading as well as the pastor's announcement of a coming Beethoven concert. It is all very shocking to the young man, apparently a religious conformist and bigot.

The Rev. Harmston, played by the veteran actor John Cromwell, is a lovable character, the kind of man you would like to have as next door neighbor. Penelope Munday and Rosemary Harris, two talented English actresses, play the clergyman's daughters. It is through their frank honesty that the English newcomer to their utopia, played by Lee Montague, is brought back to mental health. The brilliant young Negro actor, Earle Hyman, gives an excellent reading in the church service scene.

Missing in this play is the most dangerous serpent to be found in the British Guiana jungles—British imperialism. The role of colonial imperialism could have been presented through the character of the mentally ill young man. The author's failure to do this and his failure to portray the native people's struggle against imperialism leaves the play too idealistic and flimsy a conception.

LAST TWO DAYS!

The GRAND CONCERT

Everyone, But Everyone
Is Coming to the
CRC HOLIDAY BAZAAR
Don't miss it . . . See ad on Page 2

TWO NEW SOVIET FILMS OPEN AT STANLEY THEATRE SAT.

TWO NEW full-length Soviet films open Saturday at the Stanley Theatre: World Festival of Song And Dance, and The Whale Hunt. The former deals with the World Youth Festival held in Berlin last year and was produced by Mosfilm Studios and DEFA (East German) Films. It has English subtitles and a narration.

'The Whale Hunt' is a feature-length documentary produced by the Central Studios of the USSR. Following are scenes from the film:

A GROUP of Brazilians perform the 'Makumba,' traditional dance of the Brazilian Negro farm-hands, in this scene from the 'Youth Festival of Song And Dance.'

SCENE from the Soviet documentary—'The Whale Hunt.'

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

Something for CCNY Students to Chew On

SOME PLAIN TALK is certainly needed on the suspension of Nat Holman by the Board of Higher Education. This action has been palmed off as proof of a real vigorous, all-the-way, let the chips fall where they may follow-up of the CCNY basketball scandals. The "Post" calls it "thorough-going," "sincere."

Is it? In the pig's eye it is.

Hanging the final rap for CCNY's sins of commercialism and over-emphasis on the coach, his assistant, and a former head of the hygiene department is an attempt to seal off REAL fixing of the guilt which could only move right on up through the school administration—up just as far as it could go.

If it was ludicrous—and of course it was—to suppose that Holman wasn't aware of the fact that CCNY was luring top high school stars into school in an organized fashion and knowingly going super-big-time in basketball scheduling under the commercialized Garden roof, I submit it is exactly as ludicrous to pretend that the top administration of the school didn't know what was going on.

Does anyone seriously mean to say that the president of a school is not aware of the fact that his school suddenly has gathered a collection of top high school talent, a tremendously publicized, lucrative, championship team? That in this day and age you only build such outfits by out-inducing other colleges to make the high school stars (Roman, Warner, Cohen, Roth, Layne, etc.) go to your school and not to another?

Does anyone mean to suggest that the entire school administration, and not just Holman, Sand and Lloyd, wasn't up to its elbows on a conscious policy of going "big time" . . . that the administration knew nothing of the elaborate structure of the "Athletic Guidance Program," a name for the recruitment of star players and the easing along of their scholastic problems?

When a growingly successful team starts travelling to the West Coast for games during the school term, doubles its schedule of games in the Garden, getting percentages of the gate from Ned Irish, who selects the opposition, and winds up putting its team into TWO post-season tournaments for all the marbles, is this all now astounding news to the administration of the school?

•

IS IT THE contention of the Board that the CCNY big shots never even WONDERED what was going on?

The Board said in its report: "Either Prof. Holman knew very well many of the aspects of big-time basketball . . . or else was so naive about matters involving his own job as to throw doubt on his fitness as a teacher."

What about the administration of the school? Might one say that President Wright, for example, was so naive about matters involving his school as to throw doubt on HIS fitness?

"Neither can we now excuse faculty members from their responsibility . . ." intoned the Board in putting the rap on Holman, Sand and Lloyd.

How about the responsibility of the school administration itself? Why are they being excused? Why not even a bare hint that MAYBE this is an aspect of the cynical mess which should be looked into?

Is it because the Board of Education and the administration of CCNY were and are hand-in-glove in the REAL crime being perpetrated on the students and on education in general, the shameful persecution and firing of all teachers of enough stature to be concerned, as citizens, about war, about housing, about discrimination? On the same day as the suspension of Holman, the Board dismissed three more teachers of long and honorable standing in the city schools—while proven anti-Semites and jimcrow practitioners Knickerbocker and Davis still teach at CCNY.

Is the Board's short stop at the level of the coach due to the fact that to rock the higher-ups might hurt the whole dirty witch-hunt process carried on with the active connivance of the craven administrations?

•

NAT HOLMAN was surely no angel, any way you look at him. He was a coach, like other coaches in this day and age and atmosphere out to do the best he could by number one, Nat Holman. In this respect he was no different than the run of the mill college coach anywhere, and he was certainly no worse than some who haven't been fired or even named around this town.

Within the boundaries of what he was, Nat had his points. He knew the game, loved it and could teach it well. A visiting coach from Wyoming one night in the Garden shouted out some anti-Jewish, anti-Negro comments and Nat Holman did what every coach might not do. He walked over, put his fist right under the foul-mouthed visitor's nose and told him to shut up. The visitor shut up—and never came back.

Holman was the only coach I know who, long before the scandals, stood up at the weekly luncheon meeting of the basketball writers and bluntly attacked the printing of the gamblers' point spread in the papers as a rotten thing which could lead to trouble. (This was the only newspaper to publish what he said.)

Nat didn't rise very high when the crash came. He never said what he knew, that the players who made the tragic mistake of succumbing to the filth around them weren't the real criminals and shouldn't go to jail while the big shots were protected. First and foremost he tried to save Nat Holman's career. He didn't display even the minimum loyalty to his players of LIU's Clair Bee, who at least denounced the brutal sentences handed out by headline-seeking Judge Streit (read about Judge Streit in the current Tammany-deal stories!).

Holman finally faded out of the coaching picture muddled and weeping for the game he loved. It wasn't a very glorious exit for the fighting old Celtic.

But Nat Holman never was and is not now the main enemy of the students, of decency in sports and of education around here. Neither is he the one firing incorruptible teachers at the behest of McCarthyism, nor was he the sole or principal culprit in CCNY's sports commercialization program.

(Isn't it a matter of some interest how the same group victimizing predominately Jewish teachers now brings down what it hopes is the final stigma of the basketball scandals on the city's only major college Jewish coach?)

Since they are now sticking it to him, I hope that when Nat comes back from Europe he now has the guts to speak out and pull some rugs from under some high places at 139th and Convent.

UN

(Coninued from Page 1)

ican countries such as Bolivia, Chile and Guatemala, is still undetermined, however. The final vote may therefore be close.

Naszkowski, the Polish delegate, declared that the Syngman Rhee clique had spilled the beans in the committee about the aggressive intentions of his regime.

He said Rhee's "American bosses" are also working on plans to extend the war. He quoted the French News agency, France-Presse, on Gen. Vandenberg's statement that the U.S. Air Force is able to bomb Manchuria. He also cited the Peking radio report that 44 U.S. planes had carried out more than 250 air missions over Chinese territory Oct. 8 to 11.

He declared the Korean war was "the axis of the U.S. policy of aggression," and that it was helping Washington "knock together more and more aggressive blocs."

The fur union's vigil outside the UN, marked by flares and signs, was led by fur union officials as well as by leaders of the N. Y. Peace Institute and the N. Y. Labor Peace Conference. The vigil will continue today and tomorrow between 5:30 and 7 p.m., and the Institute called on all other unions, peace groups and individuals to help swell the line.

Rites Today For Weissberg

The body of Isadore Weissberg, veteran rank and file leader of New York dressmakers, will be on view at Manhattan Center from 11:30 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. today prior to funeral services.

Last respects will be paid to Weissberg by many garment workers who have been associated with him; Joseph Winogradsky, manager of the Furriers Joint Council; Rubin Saltzman, head of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, and others.

Weissberg died Tuesday at the age of 59 after a prolonged illness.

Rosenbergs

(Coninued from Page 1)

the lives of innocent persons for "patriotic" or other reasons.

Attorney Francis McTernan, civil rights lawyer, reviewed the trial of the Rosenmbergs, explaining the government's method of getting a conviction within the law but in reality denying due process of law.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—In the midst of one of the worst rainstorms in years, 40 members of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, picketing Democratic Party headquarters Saturday, passed out more than 3,000 pieces of literature to downtown shopping crowds.

The pickets faced hoodlums dressed in Marine Corps uniforms, which set off a protest by the Civil Rights Congress to U. S. Marine Corps Headquarters and brought out shore patrol crews—but no arrests.

Crowds responded in a friendly fashion to the pamphlets which called for immediate messages to President Truman, demanding clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

House to house canvassers for the committee received heartening response from more than 1,200 families visited in the Santa Monica Bay area.

The householders signed more than 400 postcard appeals to President Truman and took several thousand committee tabloids to give to their friends.

Communists, Socialists Gain in Italy

ROME, Italy, Nov. 19—The Communist and Socialist parties scored gains in recent elections in Italy's northern provinces, while Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party lost votes. The vote followed a pattern established in every local election since the general election of 1949, with the workingclass, peace parties gaining and the pro-war governing coalition steadily declining.

In Trento province, the combined Communist and Socialist vote rose from 10.6 percent in 1947 to 14.3 precent. The Christian Democrats dropped from 69.6 percent to 63 percent. Extreme rightist parties, not on the ballot in 1948, got 3.3 percent of the vote this year.

In Bolzano province, the Communist-Socialist vote rose from 7.9 percent to 8.8 precent. The De Gasperi party vote dropped from 21.7 to 13.6 percent.

Lawyers Guild Hits Actions of Judge Surpless

The New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild yesterday requested the Appellate Division, Second Department, to consider and take such action as is warranted in respect to the conduct of Magistrate Abner Surpless in presiding over a recent case involving Puerto Rican complainants who alleged nonpayment of wages by their employer.

According to the comunication of the Guild the Magistrate "indulged in tirades and bickerings involving questions of political belief, religion and unfavorable commentary on the morals and customs of Puerto Ricans" which must have created "an unfavorable and distorted appreciation of the administration of justice in America."

ILGWU Wins $3 Hike In Calif. Belt Plants

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19. — Workers in the belt industry, members of the AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, will take home an added $3 per week under a contract won last week.

A new pact also provides for a retirement fund, and an additional paid holiday each year. Belt workers will now have five paid holidays yearly.

The $3 across-the-board pay hike raised minimum wage rates in the industry by 10 to 15 cents an hour in the various job classifications.

Defendants

(Coninued from Page 1)

beth Gurley Flynn in the trial at this time to cover up the fact that its case is bankrupt and stands exposed as a naked frameup. The prosecution has also picked this moment in an attempt to make headlines in the press which might divert attention from the sordid story of graft, corruption and degeneracy permeating government offices in New York, and even reaching into the U. S. Attorney's office.

"We call upon all who cherish freedom to protect the persecutions under the Smith Act, to cut through the smokescreen of lies levelled against Communists and others and demand a halt to the destruction of the Bill of Rights."

The statement was signed by Alexander Bittelman, George Blake Charney, Betty Gannett, V. J. Jerome, Arnold Johnson, Claudia Jones, Albert F. Lannon, Jacob Mindel, Alexander Trachtenberg, Louis Weinstock and William Weinstone.

Entrain Tonight For Negro Labor Council Meet

New York City's delegates to the convention of Negro Labor Council will leave by special train tonight at 11 from Grand Central Station. Still others will go by auto and bus.

Both bus and train tickets can be secured at Negro Labor Council headkuarters, 53 W. 125 St., or phone SAcremento 2-0880.

The convention's opening session will be held in St. Matthews Methodist Church, E. 35 and Scoville Sts., Cleveland, 8 p.m., Friday. On Saturday morning the convention moves to the Cleveland Municipal Auditorium and closes Sunday afternoon.

annual labor bazaar

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What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

"ISSUES REMAIN and Progressives Battle On," talk and round table discussion led by John T. McManus, Nov. 20 at 8:30 P.M., ALP, 36 Greenwich Ave. Adm free.

ANOTHER NEW COURSE: "Pavlov and the Struggle Against Freudianism" with Harry K. Wells as instructor now being given as part of the 5-session post election courses. Registration and attend classes all week at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

NATURE FRIENDS of America presents the Quaker Peace Film, "A Time for Greatness." Tonight, 8 p.m. Free admission. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

Coming

A BENEFIT DINNER for the Rosenbergs, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23 at 3 p.m. Speakers: Dr. Clementina Paolone, Prof. Edwin Brry Burgum, Reading: poem by Mrs. Mildred Burgum. Entertainment, at the Cathay House, 2889 Broadway (upstairs).

COME TO A CANDLELIGHT PARTY with Betty Sanders and other entertainment on Sat., Nov. 22. Also there'll be dancing and fun and fine foods to eat at the place where people are really having a fine time—the Lounge at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. $1.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a forum and film showing on "The Art of Charlie Chaplin" with speaker David Platt and 3 Chaplin film comedies on Sunday, Nov. 23 at 8:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. $1 (50c for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C.

CIVIL RIGHTS Holiday Bazaar at 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, Nov. 21st, 4-12 p.m., Sat., Nov. 22nd, 1-11 p.m., Sun. Nov. 23rd, 1-11 p.m.

HAITIAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS Society's Thanksgiving Party Sat., Nov. 22, beginning 10:30 p.m. at 31 W. 4th St. past Washington Sq. Haitian music, food, entertainment at 1:30 a.m. Haitian folk songs, and dances, drum solo, etc. Don't miss it. Donation $2.

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JEFFERSON SCHOOL
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Bronx
Friday, Nov. 28
Saturday, Nov. 29
11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
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2141 Southern Blvd.

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Saturday, Dec. 6
Sunday, Dec. 7
11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
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Sat., Nov. 29

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